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ABSTRACT

This is the eighth annual report on California higher education performance indicators prepared by the California Postsecondary Education Commission under a legislative mandate. The report presents background on the development and recent revision of California's performance indicators for higher education, describes the scope of the current set of indicators reported by the Commission, and highlights recent trends based on current information related to these indicators. The higher education performance indicators in this report are divided into five categories: (1) population context; (2) fiscal context; (3) student preparation; (4) student access; and (5) student outcomes. Information in this report shows that more California students graduated from high school, although dropout rates remained constant. More high school students were taking college preparatory courses and Advanced Placement tests, and more were taking college entrance examinations and scoring above the national average. More California students are enrolling in the state's public colleges and universities, and overall, more students at the state's public universities are graduating sooner, with the number of college degrees and certificates up at all levels. Two appendixes contain the text of California legislation that directs the preparation of this report. (Contains 78 tables.) (SLD)

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# PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF CALIFORNIA HIGHER EDUCATION, 2001

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## CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

APRIL 2002

COMMISSION REPORT 02-7

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## Summary

This is the eighth annual report on California higher education performance indicators prepared by California Postsecondary Education Commission pursuant to Assembly Bill 1808 (Hayden, Chapter 741 of the Statutes of 1991).

*Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001* presents background on the development and recent revision of California's performance indicators for higher education, describes the scope of the current set of indicators reported by the Commission, and highlights recent trends based on current information related to these indicators.

The higher education performance indicators in this report are divided into five categories: Population Context, Fiscal Context, Student Preparation, Student Access, and Student Outcomes.

The Commission reviewed this report at its meeting of April 8-9, 2002. It has been be added to the Commission's Internet website -- www.cpec.ca.gov -- and will be electronically accessible to the general public.

Many Commission publications, including prior-year versions of this report and a series of Fact Sheets derived from these data, are posted on the Commission website.

Additional printed copies of this report and other Commission documents may also be obtained by e-mail at PublicationRequest@cpec.ca.gov; or by writing the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, CA 95814-2938; or by telephone at (916) 322-9268.

# Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001

## *The Eighth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991)*

Since 1974

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
1303 J Street ◆ Suite 500 ◆ Sacramento, California 95814-2938

COMMISSION REPORT 02-7
PUBLISHED APRIL 2002

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State of California GRAY DAVIS, *Governor*

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May 9, 2002

Dear Colleague:

The enclosed California Postsecondary Education Commission Higher Education Report, *Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001*, was presented to the Commission at its meeting in Sacramento on April 9, 2002.

This is the eighth annual report in a series prepared in response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Hayden, Chapter 741 of the Statutes of 1991). That legislation directed, and this report fulfills a requirement that the Commission publish a yearly report on significant indicators of performance – such as college enrollment preparation of high school students, student transfers from community colleges to four-year institutions, persistence rates of postsecondary students, and the number of degrees awarded at California's colleges and universities.

The report also contains background on the development and recent review of these performance indicators and describes the scope of each of the categories of indicators, including a brief summary of the current trends. Report highlights include the following:

> -Preparation for College: More California high school students graduated, dropout rates remained constant, more high school students are taking college preparatory courses as well as Advanced Placement tests, and more are taking college entrance exams and scoring above the national average.
>
> -More California high school students are graduating and more are enrolling in the State's public colleges and universities.
>
> -Student transfers from community colleges to California's public universities went up slightly, but fell short of annual goals.
>
> -Overall, more students at the State's public universities are graduating sooner and the number of college degrees and certificates at all levels are up as well.

Because the Commission views this report as integral to accountability reporting in California higher education, an effort is made to provide the most up-to-date information available. This allows policy makers to gauge progress toward important State educational objectives. I know you will find all of the material informative in the full report. Please contact the Commission if you have any questions about the information in this or other Commission publications or about any postsecondary education issue.

Sincerely,

Warren Fox

Warren H. Fox, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Enclosure

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# Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001

## Introduction

This is the eighth in a series of reports on performance indicators of California higher education. It presents background on the development, and subsequent revision, of performance indicators in California and describes the scope of the current set of performance indicators reported for California higher education by the Commission.

## Origins of the report

In 1991, the California Legislature passed and the governor signed Assembly Bill 1808 (Hayden, Chapter 741 of the Statutes of 1991). This statute declares the legislative intent that:

> . . . demonstrable improvements in student knowledge, capacities, and skills between entrance and graduation be publicly announced and available, and that these improvements be achieved efficiently through the effective use of student and institutional resources of time, effort, and money.

To this end, the statute directed the California Postsecondary Education Commission to develop an annual report that provides information to the citizens of California on significant indicators of performance of California's colleges and universities. It instructed the Commission to develop the format and content of the report in cooperation with the State's public colleges and universities.

Over a two-year period, the Commission developed a set of performance indicators in response to the legislation with the cooperation of the systems of higher education in California. A number of conditions present during these developmental discussions forced limitation in their scope. The breadth and complexity of California public higher education made the development of measures of performance that were comparable across systems very challenging.

California has three unique, but complementary, systems of public higher education. Moreover, educational options beyond high school are enhanced by a wide array of independent colleges and universities and by private postsecondary and vocational educational opportunities. By force of the Master Plan for Higher Education in California, each public system has its specific missions, goals, and student populations. Further, because of the fiscal constraints experienced by the Postsecondary Education Commission and the State's public institutions of higher education in the early 1990s, indicators were limited to those measures for which existing data were available and agreement was reached among the systems as to uniform definitions, usefulness, and validity.

In the latter half of the 1990 decade, State support for higher education in California improved. Recognizing the need to assess the current set of indicators and the possibility of developing new and more appropriate measures, the Commission reconvened the intersegmental advisory committee that developed the original set of indicators. This review process occurred in June 1998. That advisory committee reviewed the overall report organization and most of the indicators in the five major categories described below. A special subcommittee of financial aid officers for each system reviewed the indicators pertinent to student financial aid issues. The advisory committee again reviewed the components of this report in June of 1999. Therefore, this report and the current set of indicators reflect the recommendations of both the advisory committee and its special financial aid subcommittee.

## Summary of the indicators

On the recommendation of the advisory committee, the indicators of higher education performance in California continue to be organized into five categories. Committee recommendations that affected indicators in all five sections included augmenting that data with national comparative information, wherever appropriate, and presenting gender comparisons, if such information is available. The following section briefly summarizes the scope of each section and describes major current trends.

### *Population context*

The indicators in this section contain information about the major demographic characteristics of California's population in comparison to the population of the United States in general. Californians, in their roles as residents and taxpayers, are the major consumers of postsecondary education as well as the major source of its fiscal support. Characteristics and trends with respect to the California population are summarized below:

- According to Census 2000, 34 million people live in California. The population has grown by 13.6% since 1990 and it is projected to grow by another 18.3% by 2010. *(Section I, Indicator A).*
- Almost two-thirds (60.9%) of California's population is under 39 years old; the median age of the current population is 33.3 years. *(Section I, Indicator A).*
- Less than half (46.7%) of the population are Whites, thus making California the first mainland state to have a majority non-White population. California has a much larger representation of Latino and Asian residents and smaller proportion of Black and White residents than the nation as a whole. *(Section I, Indicator B).*
- Almost one-third (32.4%) of California's population is of Latino or Hispanic origin while only one-tenth (12.5%) are of Latino or Hispanic origin at the national level. *Section I, Indicator B).*

- The median personal income of persons 25 years and older increased as the level of educational attainment increased, as expected. However, the median personal income of a Californian who had a bachelor degree was more than double ($36,800) the annual income of a person who was a high school graduate ($17,700). *(Section I, Indicator G. 1)*

- On the average, women working full-time earn only half that of men: women with a associate degree earned only 52%; women with a bachelor degree earned only 60%, and women with a professional degree earned only 61%. *(Section I, Indicator G. 2).*

- Regardless of racial/ethnic group, additional educational attainment nets substantial increases in average annual income. While differences in income among Asian, Black, and Latino full-time workers with the same level of educational attainment exist, income of White full-time workers is substantially greater in most cases. The disparity in income was pronounced for Latinos – the annual income of a Latino with a bachelor degree or a professional degree earned the lowest among all racial/ethnic groups. *(Section I, Indicator G. 3).*

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*Fiscal context*

Shifts in the level and sources of support for public higher education in California continue to be central to many policy discussions. Indicators in this section describe changes in General Fund support for higher education, student fees, student financial assistance, and estimates of revenues for instructional purposes at the State's postsecondary institutions. The indicators on undergraduate financial aid by system (II.E.1-II.E.3) have been redefined to improve consistency and comparability. Where data were available, analyses of the proportions of undergraduates receiving financial assistance have been added to these indicators:

- The 19.9% one-year growth in overall State General Funds shows that the State's economy continued to perform at historic levels in 2000-01. K-12 Education, Higher Education, Health and Human Services, and Corrections increases ranged between 9% and 16%. Other Government Functions grew by 76.7%, however this large increase was mainly due to one- time spending and changes in the classifications of other expenditures. *(Section II, Indicator A).*

- Total student fee revenues at each of the systems grew during the 2000-01 year, although systemwide student fee levels did not increase for the seventh year in a row. The growth in these revenues is $7 million at the community colleges, $20 million at the State University, and $25 million at the University of California. *(Section II, Indicator B).*

- In 2000-01, annual nonresident tuition increased by 4.5% at the University of California and by 4% at the community colleges. Systemwide resident student fee charges remained level at all three public systems. *(Section II, Indicator C).*

- Average Revenues for Instructionally Related Activities per Full-time Equivalent Student at each of the four systems of postsecondary education continued a pattern of increased revenues dedicated to instructionally related activities. The rate of growth in instructionally related spending for the State University and University of California were both in excess of 6%, while the rate of growth for the California Community Colleges was only 1.3%. Average instructionally related spending in the independent institutions in the state registered a one-year increase of 5.6%. *(Section II, Indicator H).*

- Nearly $340 million in grant aid was awarded to undergraduates enrolled in California public colleges and universities in1999-00, a 1.5% increase from 1998-99. Approximately 21% of community college students, 33% of California State University undergraduates and 30% of University of California undergraduates received grant aid in the most recent year. *(Section II, Indicator E. 2).*

- In 1999-00, $2.2 billion in financial aid of all types was awarded to undergraduates in California public colleges and universities. Both total aid awarded and numbers of recipients should increase in future years, due to the expansion of the Cal Grant program initiated in fall 2000 as a part of legislation (SB 1644) signed by the governor. *(Section II, Indicator E. 1).*

- 1999-00 marked the second year of decline in the total amount of loan aid awarded to undergraduate students enrolled in the public postsecondary segments, and in the number of students receiving aid. In 1999-00, California Community Colleges loan volume decreased by 0.6% and California State University loan volume decreased 1% while the University of California loan volume increased 1.5%. The number of loan recipients declined at the California Community Colleges (by 6%), at the California State University (by 3%) and at the University of California (by 7%). *(Section II, Indicator E. 3. a).*

- The average loan amount per recipient in 1999-00 decreased for students in the community colleges, but increased at the California State University (by $75 or 1.6%) and at the University of California (by $465 or 9.2%). Percentages of undergraduates receiving loans have declined at all three public postsecondary segments, although only a slight percentage of community college students receive aid. Meanwhile, more than one-third of California State University's – and nearly half of the University of California's – undergraduates received loans in 1999-00. *(Section II, Indicator E. 3 b).*

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*Student preparation for college*

Information about changes among California high school students, particularly as they relate to their academic preparation for college, provides an essential context for postsecondary planning and evaluation. The indicators in this section examine changes in the demographic characteristics of the State's high school graduates as well as their college preparatory course-taking and college admission test-taking patterns.

- The high school graduating class increased slightly in 2000 from the previous year. The rate of increase was greater among public high schools than for private high schools – 3.6% and 2.3%, respectively. *(Section III, Indicator A. 1).*
- The number of Latino and Asian graduates (5.4% and 4.1%, respectively), increased above the average increase. Despite the growth in the class of 2000, all racial/ethnic groups maintained relatively the same proportion. *(Section III, Indicator A. 2).*
- The high school dropout rates remained constant in 1999-00 whether the rate considered was a one-year rate or a four-year derived rate. The dropout rate for men continued to be greater than that for women but the differential decreased slightly in the one-year rate and increased in the four-year rate. The one-year dropout rate decreased among all ethnic groups, except Latinos; the rate remained constant from the prior year for Whites. *(Section III, Indicator B).*
- Fully 25% of California public school students have limited English proficiency (LEP), a proportion that has grown from 21.2% since 1992. *(Section III, Indicator C).*
- Both the proportion and actual number of high school graduates completing university preparatory curriculum has been increasing in the past several years. However, the proportion of high school graduates completing this coursework showed a slight decline in the most recent two years reported. *(Section III, Indicators E. 1 a. and E. 1. b.).*
- The percent high school graduates completing university preparatory curriculum increased for seven of the 11 regions, over the past five years. *(Section III, Indicator E. 2).*
- The proportion of California's 12th grade students taking Advanced Placement tests has increased significantly over the years, bringing the statewide participation rate to 19% of all 2000 graduates. The number of women taking these tests increased more than the number of men, and their rate of increase exceeded that of men. *(Section III, Indicators F. 1 and F. 2).*
- California students continued to expand their participation and improve their performance on college admission tests. Their SAT Math and ACT Composite scores surpassed the national average. *(Section III, Indicator G. 1).*

While the individual indicators annually presented in this report show an improvement in the preparation of students for postsecondary education, the results of the study entitled *Eligibility of California's 1996 High*

*School Graduates for Admission to the State's Public Universities* indicated that the proportion of public high school graduates who completed all of the requirements for admission to the State's public universities decreased between 1990 and 1996, a period during which the admission requirements for systems increased.

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*Student access to college*

Understanding college participation patterns of students is fundamental to an assessment of postsecondary programs and service delivery. The indicators in this section examine the changing enrollment patterns of entering students at several levels - first-time freshmen, community college transfer students, and graduate students.

- The number of all California high school graduates, aged 19 and under, enrolling as first-time freshmen in the two public universities increased substantially between 1991 and 2000, increasing by 41.0% at the University and 36.5% at the State University. The number of California high school graduates increased by 32.8% during the same 10-year period. *(Section IV, Indicator A.1).*

- Overall, the total number of first-time freshmen aged 19 and under, regardless of high school of origin, enrolled in the California Community Colleges has grown over 16% the last 10 years. At the State University, first-time freshmen enrollments increased 5.2% over the previous year and nearly 40% over their level 10 years ago. At the University, first-time freshmen enrollments grew by 3.8% over their level last year and nearly 37% over their level 10 years ago. Among California's independent colleges and universities, total freshmen enrollment increased by 32.3% over the last 10 years. Enrollment diversity has been mixed across these sectors and across all racial-ethnic groups. *(Section IV, Indicators B.1 through B. 4).*

- Since 1996-97, the number of freshman applicants has risen 33.8% at the State University. However, the overall acceptance rate declined by 2.7 percentage points and was distributed across all groups, particularly among Black applicants whose acceptance rate dropped 4.3 percentage points. Enrollment rates also dropped overall and for each ethnic group except Native Americans. *(Section IV, Indicator C. 1).*

- Since 1996-97, the number of freshman applicants has increased by 15.9%. However, the proportion of applicants admitted declined significantly for Blacks, Latinos and Native Americans, and the proportion of admitted students from these three groups who actually enrolled also decreased. *(Section IV, Indicator C. 2).*

- With four more institutions reporting in fall 2000 than in fall 1999 – but seven fewer than in 1996 – it is difficult to interpret trends in applications, acceptance rates and enrollment rates among California's independent colleges and universities. Over the four-year period displayed, there was a slight increase in the enrollment rate, from 34.4% in fall 1996 to 35.5% in fall 2000. *(Section IV, Indicator C. 3).*

- 2000-01 saw mixed results in the number of students transferring from the California Community Colleges to the State's public universities after rebounding in 1999-00 from a three-year decline at the State University and a five-year decline at the University through 1998-99. In 2000-01, California Community Colleges transfers increased by only 194 (0.4%) at the State University and by 394 (3.6%) at the University. Both these increases fell short of the University (6%) and State University (5%) annual goals. *(Section IV, Indicators D., E.1 and E. 2).*

- Recent efforts by the Commission have been made to collect longitudinal data from all 65 independent colleges and universities that enroll community college transfer students. Based on this new data, a new view of transfer activity in this sector has emerged. The number of students from California Community Colleges transferring to 50 independent colleges and universities increased by 55.3% over the past six years, although the number of institutions reporting annually continues to vary from a low of 32 to a high of 49. *(Section IV, Indicator E. 3).*

- Fall 2000 graduate enrollments at the State University increased by 23.3% from five years before and that growth was distributed among students from all racial-ethnic groups with the largest numerical and proportional increase occurring among Latino graduate students. At the University, graduate enrollments increased modestly over their level five years prior and increases in the numbers of Asians and graduate students from "other" racial-ethnic backgrounds accounted for the entire increase. At independent colleges and universities in California, total graduate enrollment also increased modestly over the past five years. Among those institutions reporting, graduate enrollment has been increasing among all racial-ethnic groups except Whites. *(Section IV, Indicators G. 1 through G. 3).*

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*Student outcomes*

- The five-year persistence and graduation rates of native freshmen improved steadily at the State University, but have dipped slightly at the University of California in the most recent reporting period. There was modest growth in the three-year graduation rates of "upper division" transfer students at both university systems. Overall graduation and persistence rates for transfer students surpass, by far, those of native freshmen at the State University and have improved slightly above those of native freshmen at the University. *(Section V, Indicator A. 1. a).*

- Overall, the number of degrees and certificates awarded at all degree levels in the state increased in the past five years. *(Section V, Indicators C. 1 through F. 2).*

- At the bachelor's level, the biggest increase was noticed for liberal arts at California State University, for professional for the University of California, and for physical sciences at California independent colleges and Universities, between 1994-95 and 1999-00. *(Section V, Indicators D. 1 through D. 3).*

- At the master's level, the biggest increase was noticed for physical sciences at California State University, for liberal arts/interdisciplinary studies both at the University of California and independent colleges and universities located in the state. *(Section V, Indicators E.1 through E. 3).*

- At the doctoral and first professional levels, the number of doctoral degrees awarded by the University of California increased 3.7% from the previous year, but has decreased 2.8% from five years ago. First professional health degrees increased by only 1.4% from five years before while first professional law degrees increased 9.1% since 1994-95. At the independent colleges and universities, total doctoral degrees increased by only 1.8% from the prior year with an overall increase of 9.4% from five years earlier. Professional law degrees awarded declined substantially while health degrees increased from five years ago. *(Section V, Indicators F.1 and F. 2).*

- Over the last 10 years, women expanded their presence among full-time faculty in all public education systems; in K-12, they exceeded 71% of all faculty and saw substantive gains at the postsecondary level as well. *(Section V, Indicator G).*

- While faculty from other racial-ethnic groups have increased over the last 10 years, White faculty members continued to comprise nearly three-quarters of the faculty in all public systems. Asian and Latino faculty have had the greatest growth, while the proportion of Black faculty increased at the California Community Colleges and at California State University and the University of California, although only slightly. In K-12, Black faculty have decreased slightly. *(Section V, Indicator G).*

## Summary

While numerous assessment activities are underway within the State's public higher education institutions, no new measures are currently contemplated for inclusion in this report that provide consistent information about student learning and student satisfaction across campuses or across systems.

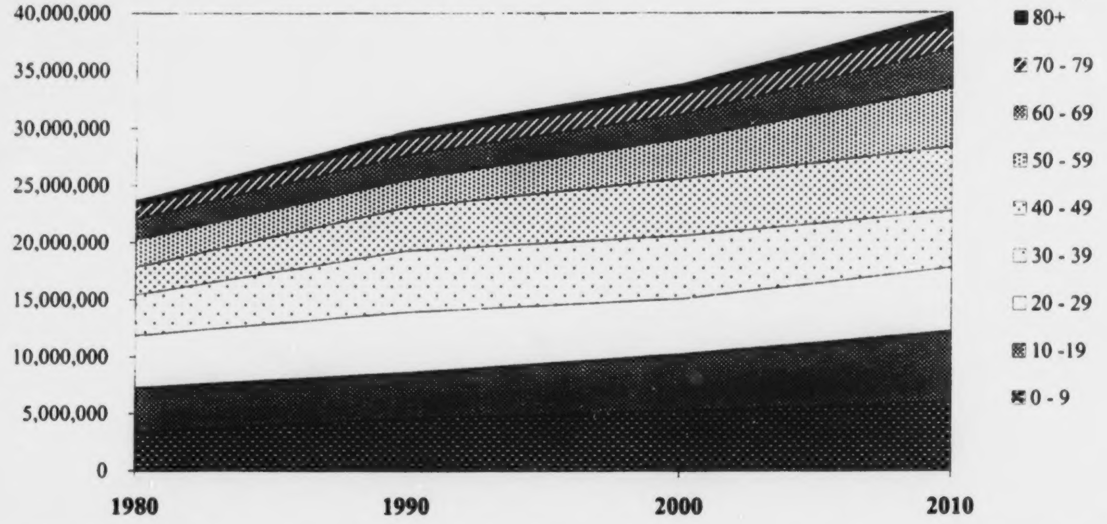
The Commission will continue to stress the importance of institutional accountability in achieving "demonstrable improvements in student knowledge, capacities, and skills," as required by the enabling legislation. The Commission continues to believe that such measures are valid and important tools for planning and implementing improvements in public postsecondary education in California.

# Section 1

## Population Context

A.

## Age Composition of California's Population, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Projected



| | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2010 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | **Total** | **Percent** | **Total** | **Percent** | **Total** | **Percent** | **Total** | **Percent** |
| **0 - 9** | 3,358,748 | 14.2 | 4,608,417 | 15.5 | 5,212,861 | 15.4 | 6,071,043 | 15.2 |
| **10 -19** | 3,926,484 | 16.6 | 4,015,354 | 13.5 | 5,021,710 | 14.9 | 6,160,616 | 15.4 |
| **20 - 29** | 4,588,929 | 19.4 | 5,296,851 | 17.8 | 4,834,829 | 14.3 | 5,554,339 | 13.9 |
| **30 - 39** | 3,562,495 | 15.1 | 5,374,391 | 18.1 | 5,500,264 | 16.3 | 4,936,071 | 12.4 |
| **40 - 49** | 2,426,628 | 10.3 | 3,800,532 | 12.8 | 5,002,390 | 14.8 | 5,619,929 | 14.1 |
| **50 - 59** | 2,397,940 | 10.1 | 2,440,575 | 8.2 | 3,467,095 | 10.3 | 5,105,520 | 12.8 |
| **60 - 69** | 1,831,675 | 7.7 | 2,158,218 | 7.3 | 2,131,376 | 6.3 | 3,388,171 | 8.5 |
| **70 - 79** | 1,080,137 | 4.6 | 1,405,070 | 4.7 | 1,682,635 | 5.0 | 1,871,229 | 4.7 |
| **80+** | 494,866 | 2.1 | 660,883 | 2.2 | 928,488 | 2.7 | 1,250,698 | 3.1 |
| ***Total*** | ***23,667,902*** | | ***29,760,291*** | | ***33,781,648*** | | ***39,957,616*** | |

**Definition of Measure:** Composition of California's population by age according to the 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census and the Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit population projections for 2010.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the size of the current and future potential service population for California postsecondary education institutions for planning and evaluation purposes.

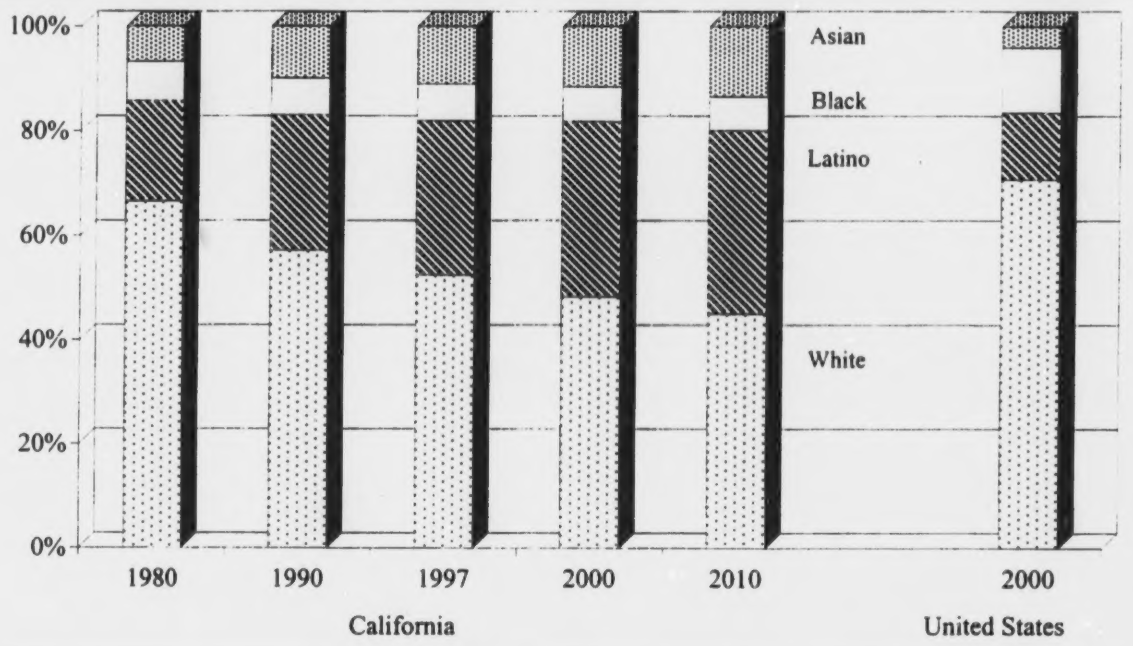
**Related Measures:** Measure I.B. on the next page follows the 1990 cohort as it grows older and I.C. describes the changing ethnic composition of California's population from 1980 to 2010.

**Comparison Group:** The twenty-year comparison period was chosen as the current planning time frame for postsecondary education.

**Analysis:** Since 1980, the number of children under nine increased by 1.85 million, an additional 600+ thousand in the last decade. Effects of this fact are already being felt in the elementary and secondary education system in the state. By 2010, these children will begin to place enormous demand on postsecondary education. Over this same period, 2000 to 2010, the number of those over 80 will nearly increase by more than one-third, placing enormous demand on the State's health and welfare sector. The baby-bust generation is the 20-29 year old group in 2000 and will be the 30-39 year old cohort in 2010, which has enrollment and tax support implications.

*B.*

## Racial/Ethnic Composition of California,1980, 1990, 1997, 2000, and 2010 and United States, 2000

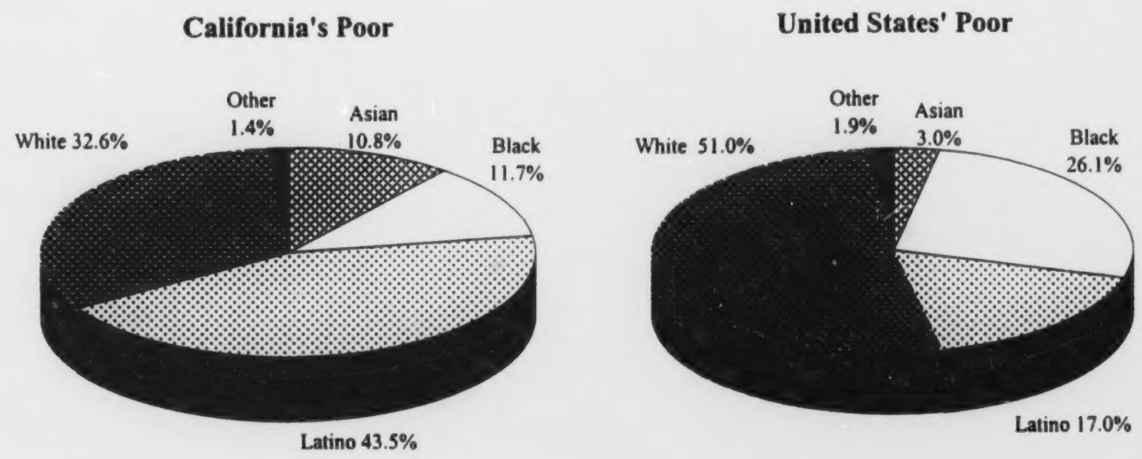


| Year | California 1980 | California 1990 | California 1997 | California 2000 | California 2010 | United States 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian** | 6.7 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 3.9 |
| **Black** | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 12.1 |
| **Hispanic** | 19.2 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 32.4 | 34.9 | 12.5 |
| **White** | 66.6 | 57.2 | 52.2 | 46.7 | 44.8 | 69.1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Composition of California's population by major racial/ethnic groups according to the 1980, 1990 and 2000. U.S. Census and California Demographic Research Unit 1997 population estimates and projections for 2010. Note: This table does not include information for Native Americans, Others and those whose racial/ethnic background includes more than one race. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the current and future potential service population by racial/ethnic groups for California postsecondary education institutions for planning and evaluation efforts. |
| **Related Measures:** | With Measure I.A., it describes the changing demography of California's population. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Issues related to educational equity are likely to persist over the next twenty-year planning period for postsecondary education. |
| **Analysis:** | California became the first mainland state to have a majority non-White population in the new millennium sometime around the turn of this century. California has a much larger representation of Latino and Asian residents and smaller proportions of Black residents and White residents than the nation as a whole. Subsumed within these broad categories are also major population variations in terms of language and cultural heritage. |

C.

## Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Population Living in Poverty in California and Nationally, 1990

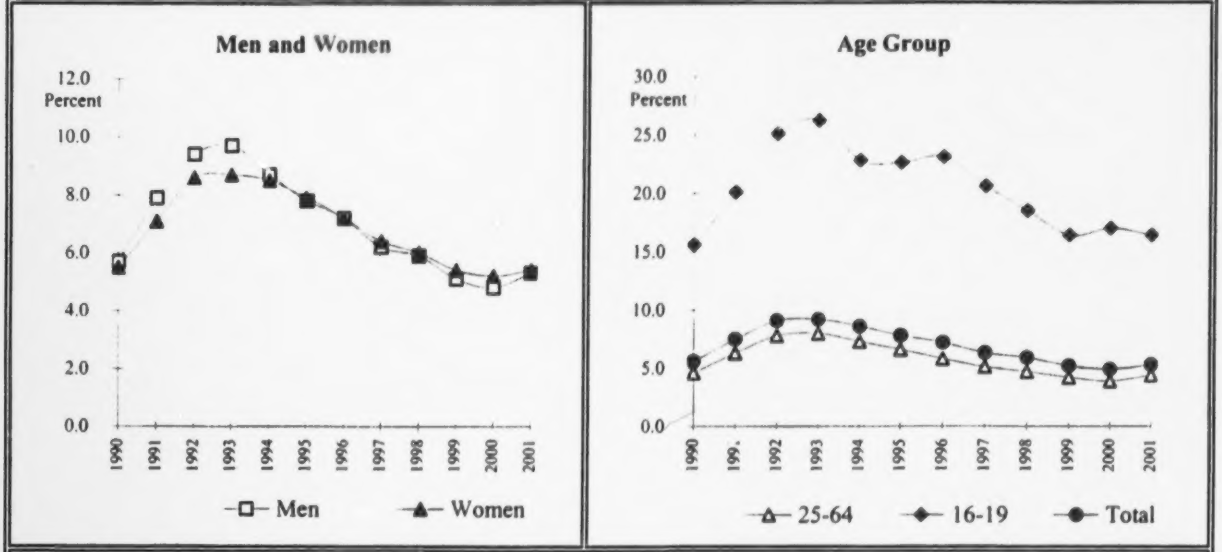


| | California | | United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Racial/ethnic group** | Percent of All Poor | Poor as Percent of Each Group | Percent of All Poor | Poor as Percent of Each Group |
| **Asian** | 10.8 | 14.1 | 3.0 | 13.4 |
| **Black** | 11.7 | 19.8 | 26.1 | 28.3 |
| **Latino** | 43.5 | 20.5 | 17.0 | 24.8 |
| **White** | 32.6 | 6.8 | 51.0 | 10.1 |
| **Other** | 1.4 | 20.0 | 1.9 | 30.3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Racial/ethnic composition of the populations with income levels below the poverty threshold for their family size in California and in the United States from the 1990 U.S. Census. Note: This table has not been updated from previous editions. Data from the 2000 Census will be available in September 2002. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the racial/ethnic composition of that portion of California's and the nation's population that is most likely to be in need of social assistance. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures I.A. and I.B. on the previous pages provides the total population context for this measure. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The racial/ethnic composition of the nation's population living in poverty was used as the comparison primarily to highlight the similarities and differences among these groups. |
| **Analysis:** | Socioeconomic status is obviously very skewed by racial/ethnic group and the combination of these characteristics identifies a subpopulation that is currently underrepresented in postsecondary education, and whose basic subsistence needs may compete with postsecondary education for the available public resources. |

*D.1.*

## Annual Average Unemployment Rates for the Labor Force by Gender and Age Group, 1990-2001



| | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| **1991** | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| **1992** | 9.4 | 8.6 |
| **1993** | 9.7 | 8.7 |
| **1994 *** | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| **1995 *** | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| **1996 *** | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| **1997 *** | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| **1998 *** | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| **1999 *** | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| **2000 *** | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| **2001 *** | 5.3 | 5.4 |

| | 25-64 | 16-19 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 4.6 | 15.6 | 5.6 |
| **1991** | 6.3 | 20.1 | 7.5 |
| **1992** | 7.8 | 25.1 | 9.1 |
| **1993** | 8.0 | 26.2 | 9.2 |
| **1994 *** | 7.3 | 22.8 | 8.6 |
| **1995 *** | 6.6 | 22.6 | 7.8 |
| **1996 *** | 5.8 | 23.1 | 7.2 |
| **1997 *** | 5.1 | 20.6 | 6.3 |
| **1998 *** | 4.7 | 18.5 | 5.9 |
| **1999 *** | 4.2 | 16.4 | 5.2 |
| **2000 *** | 3.9 | 17.0 | 4.9 |
| **2001 *** | 4.4 | 16.4 | 5.3 |

*Note: Data not comparable to historical data due to Current Population Survey (CPS) redesign for 1994.

**Definition of Measure:** Unemployment rates are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as reported by the California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division.

**Use(s) of Measure:** Labor market participation provides an indicator of economic health and a source of state tax revenues. It also serves as an indicator of training or retraining needs among those interested in but unable to find work.

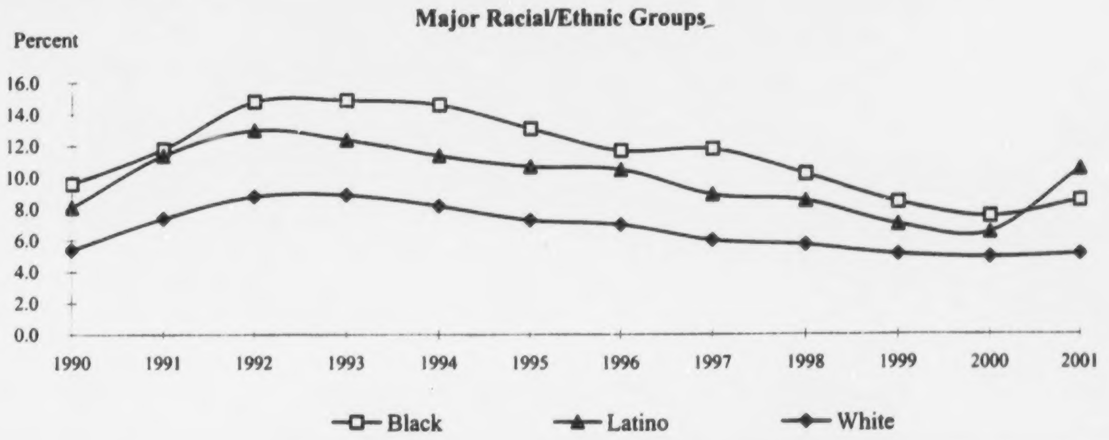
**Related Measures:** Measure II.A. and III.A. provide pertinent data to interpreting economic trends and education trends related to this measure.

**Comparison Group:** The timeline emphasizes the depth of the current recession while the gender and age comparisons illustrate the differential impact of limited employment opportunities.

**Analysis:** California's strong economic recovery continued in 2000 as reflected in the continuing decline in unemployment rates for all groups except youth aged 16-19, although at a slower pace than the previous year. The decline in the unemployment rate for men was slightly greater than for women. By the end of 2001, the seven-year decline ended with unemployment rates rising for all groups except youth aged 16-19, reflecting a downturn in workforce utilization of unknown duration.

*D.2.*

## Annual Average Unemployment Rates for the Labor Force by Racial/Ethnic Group, 1990 to 2001



| | Black | Latino | White | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | 9.6 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| **1991** | 11.8 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| **1992** | 14.8 | 13.0 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| **1993** | 14.9 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| **1994 *** | 14.6 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| **1995 *** | 13.1 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| **1996 *** | 11.7 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| **1997 *** | 11.8 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| **1998 *** | 10.2 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| **1999 *** | 8.4 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| **2000 *** | 7.5 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| **2001 *** | 8.5 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 |

*Note: Data not comparable to historical data due to Current Population Survey (CPS) redesign in 1994.

**Definition of Measu** Unemployment rates are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as reported by the California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division.

**Use(s) of Measure:** Labor market participation provides an indicator of economic health and a source of state tax revenues. It also serves as an indicator of training or retraining needs among those interested in but unable to find work.

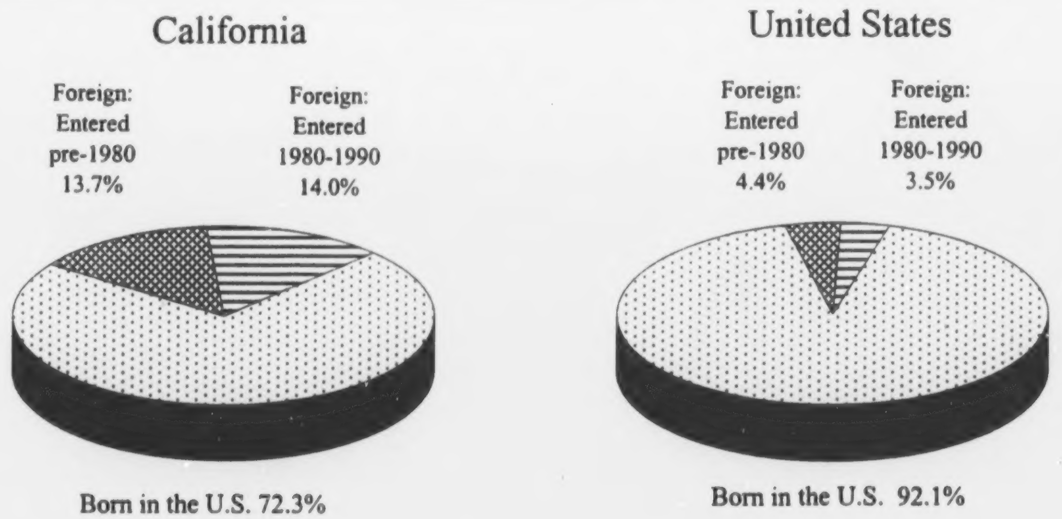
**Related Measures:** Measure II.A. and III.A. provide pertinent data to interpreting economic trends and education trends related to this measure.

**Comparison Group:** The timeline emphasizes the depth of the current recession while the racial/ethnic group comparisons illustrate the differential impact of limited employment opportunities.

**Analysis:** In keeping with prior year declines, workers from all racial-ethnic groups saw a decline in their unemployment rates in 2000. Black workers, with a 11 percent drop in their unemployment rate, had the largest proportional gain while Latino workers saw their unemployment rate decline by seven percent. The 2000 unemployment rate for White workers also decreased slightly. By 2001, however, unemployment rates rose for all workers, although most dramatically for Latinos with an increase from 6.5 percent to 10.5 percent (a 61.5 percent increase) reaching their last highest rate (in 1996). The unemployment rate for Black workers also rose by a full percentage point to 8.5 percent, a 13.3 percent increase over the previous year. These increases influenced the rise in the state's overall unemployment rate of 5.3 percent, an increase of 8.2 percent by the end of 2001.

*E.1.*

## Composition of the Population of California and the United States by Place of Birth, 1990

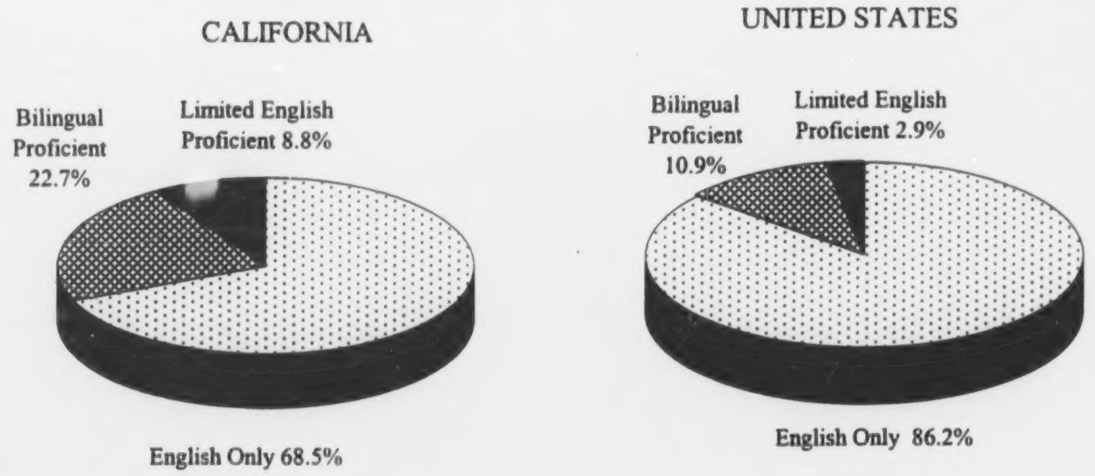


| **Place of Birth** | **California** | **United States** |
|---|---|---|
| **In the United States** | 72.3 | 92.1 |
| **Foreign, Entered pre-1980** | 13.7 | 4.4 |
| **Foreign, Entered 1980 to 1990** | 14.0 | 3.5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Composition of the population of California and the United States based on place of birth within and outside of the United States and further differentiated by time period of entry to the U.S. from the 1990 U.S. Census. Data from the 2000 U.S. Census is not yet available. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | The measure describes the international in-migration of California's population in contrast with the overall national in-migration. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure I.E.2. that displays English use and proficiency may be related to levels of the population's mobility. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The national comparison is made to highlight the greater diversity within California's population. |
| **Analysis:** | Three and a half times as many Californians were born outside the United States than is the case for the nation as a whole. In addition, a larger proportion of these immigrants entered the state during the 1980s than in the entire pre-1980 period. These very gross numbers camouflage the enormous diversity in language and culture these new residents bring to California. While this diversity contributes to the social, economic, and educational challenges facing the state, it also contributes to the vitality of the state and, if responded to appropriately, contributes to greater opportunities in the international arena. Updated figures from the 2000 Census are not yet available. |

*E.2.*

## Comparison of Language Spoken in the Home in California and in the United States, 1990

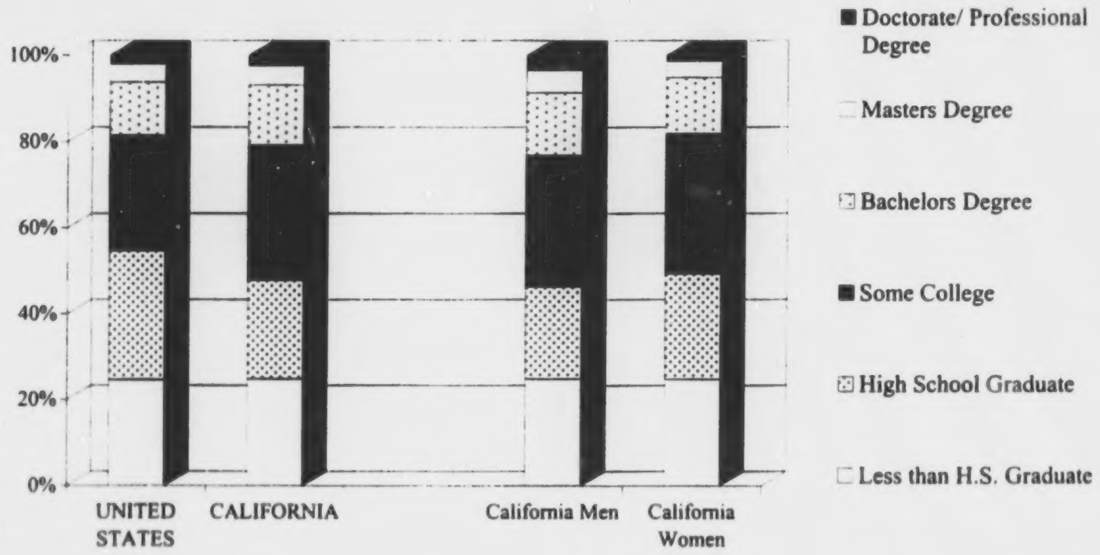


| Language Spoken at Home | California | United States |
|---|---|---|
| **English Only** | 68.5 | 86.2 |
| **Bilingual Proficiency** | 22.7 | 10.9 |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | 8.8 | 2.9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Composition of the population of California and the United States from the 1990 U.S. Census based on the language spoken at home. Data from the 2000 U.S. Census will be available in September 2002. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure assists in understanding how California's population differs from that of the U.S. in English language acquisition highlighting potential educational needs as well as multilingual skills. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure III.C. reflects this characteristic in the K-12 student population. Measure I.E.1. highlights recent foreign immigration that may be correlated with this measure. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The national comparison is made to highlight the special needs within California. |
| **Analysis:** | The proportion of Californians with limited English proficiency is three times the national rate. The need for adult education course in English as a Second Language (ESL) is critical in some parts of the state. On the other hand, the proportion of the state's population that is bilingually proficient is twice that of the nation's population. These individuals, provided they receive adequate educational opportunities and support, can be a tremendous asset for meeting the state's educational needs, as well as enhancing its economic viability in the international arena. Updated figures from the 2000 Census are not yet available. |

*F.1.*

## Educational Attainment of Adults, 18 Years and Older, in California and Nationally, 1990

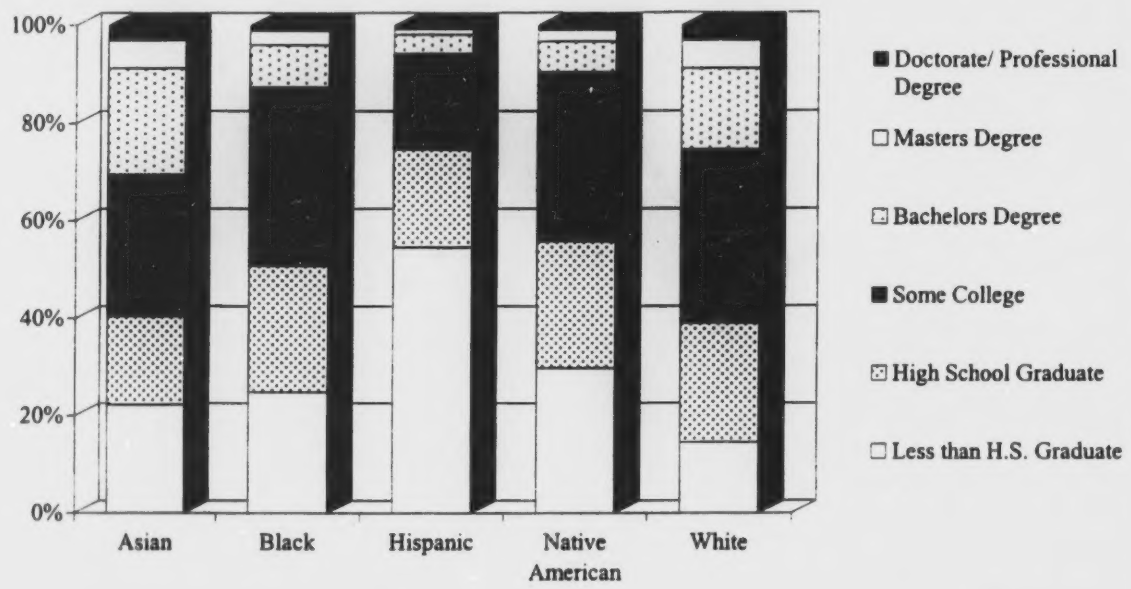


| | Less than H.S. Graduate | High School Graduate | Some College | Bachelors Degree | Masters Degree | Doctorate/ Professional Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNITED STATES** | 24.6 | 30.1 | 26.8 | 12.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| **CALIFORNIA** | 24.8 | 23.1 | 31.3 | 13.9 | 4.4 | 2.6 |
| **California Men** | 24.9 | 21.5 | 30.4 | 14.6 | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| **California Women** | 24.8 | 24.6 | 32.3 | 13.1 | 3.7 | 1.5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Level of educational attainment of California and national adult population, 18 years and older, as reported in 1990 U.S. Census. Data from the 2000 U.S. Census will be available in September 2002. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the composition of California's total adult population and by gender in terms of educational attainment in comparison to that of the nation. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure I.F.2. describes variation in educational attainment within California's population while Measures III.A., III.B. and IV.A. describe emerging patterns of education participation. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The national comparison provides a context within which to consider variations in educational attainment. |
| **Analysis:** | While the proportion of California's and the nation's adult population that has not completed high school is very similar, a larger proportion of Californians have had collegiate experience. At each degree level, the proportion of Californians with such credentials exceeds the national proportion. While a larger proportion of women than men complete high school and have some collegiate experience, the proportion of men earning collegiate degrees exceeds the proportion of women with degrees. |

*F.2.*

## Educational Attainment of California Adults, 18 Years and Older, by Racial/Ethnic Group, 1990



| | Less than H.S. Graduate | High School Graduate | Some College | Bachelors Degree | Masters Degree | Doctorate/ Professional Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian** | 22.3 | 18.2 | 29.1 | 21.7 | 5.6 | 3.2 |
| **Black** | 24.9 | 26.0 | 36.3 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| **Hispanic** | 54.6 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| **Native American** | 29.8 | 26.1 | 34.5 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| **White** | 14.5 | 24.5 | 35.3 | 16.9 | 5.5 | 3.3 |
| **Total California** | 24.8 | 23.1 | 31.3 | 13.9 | 4.4 | 2.6 |

**Definition of Measure:** Level of educational attainment in California adult population 18 years and over by racial/ethnic group as reported by the 1990 U.S. Census. Data for the 2000 U.S. Census will be available in September 2002.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the current status of educational attainment among Californians, by racial/ethnic group, as a baseline for examining current and future trends in participation in education.

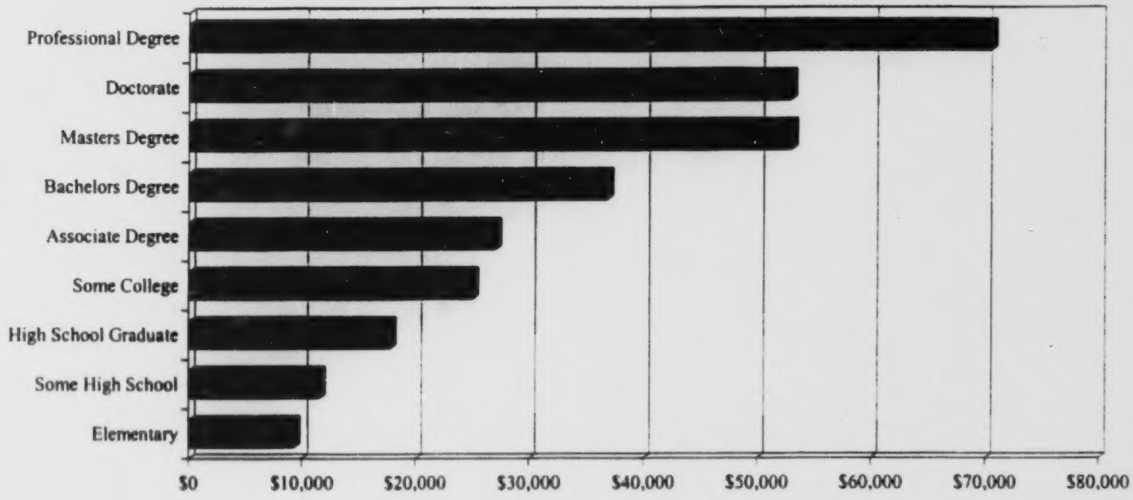
**Related Measures:** Measure III.A., III.B. and IV.A. describe emerging patterns of educational participation and attainment. Measure I.G. describes variations in annual earnings by education attainment.

**Comparison Group:** Differences among Californians of different racial/ethnic groups as well as between Californians and Americans generally paints a complex picture of educational participation.

**Analysis:** Huge differences in educational attainment exist among Californians from different racial/ethnic groups highlighting variations in potential educational needs and likely earning capability as suggested by Measure I.G. This measure is also undoubtedly affected by immigration patterns presented in I.E. Consideration of the correlation between ethnicity and socio-economic status is pertinent to interpreting these differences.

*G.1.*

## California Median Personal Income by Level of Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, 1999



| | Elementary | Some High School | High School Graduate | Some College | Associate Degree | Bachelors Degree | Masters Degree | Doctorate | Professional Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Annual Income** | $9,300 | $11,500 | $17,700 | $25,000 | $27,000 | $36,800 | $53,000 | $52,900 | $70,500 |

**Definition of Measure:** Median personal income of California civilians, 25 years and older, who worked full-time year-round in 1999 according to the Current Population Survey Report, March 200 data. Data from the 2000 U. S. Census will be available in September 2002.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the differences in median personal income earned in California in 1999 by individuals working full-time with different levels of education. From these data, income differentials by educational level can be imputed.

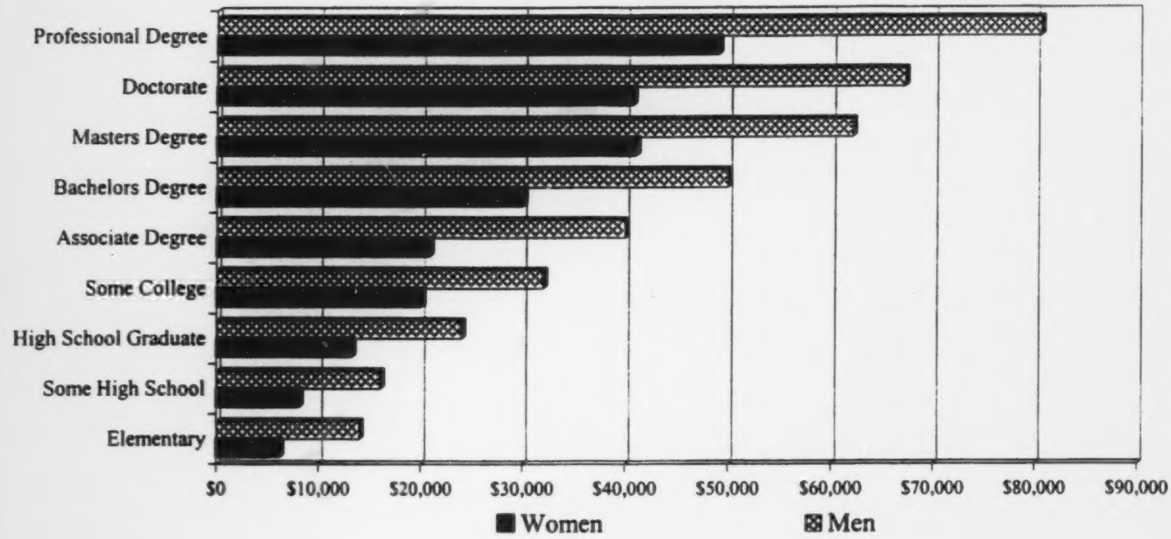
**Related Measures:** Measure I.F.1. describes differences in educational attainment among the 25 and older population. Measure I.D. describes unemployment in California.

**Comparison Group:** This measure focuses on median personal income across levels of education to emphasize the income differences related to educational level. Income differentials exist across gender and racial/ethnic groups as well but differentials across educational level persist.

**Analysis:** On the average, with each additional level of educational attainment, full-time workers can expect a substantial increase in annual earnings. The differential earnings related to receiving a Bachelors degree over a high school diploma is $19,100. In order to estimate payback on investing in an undergraduate degree, these differentials for young adults would be needed. However, it is clear that those with more education are likely to earn more over their career and are likely to make greater tax contributions.

*G.2.*

## California Median Personal Income by Educational Attainment and Gender for Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, 1999



| Annual Income | Elementary | Some High School | High School Graduate | Some College | Associate Degree | Bachelors Degree | Masters Degree | Doctorate | Professional Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men | $14,000 | $16,000 | $24,000 | $32,000 | $40,000 | $50,000 | $62,100 | $67,200 | $80,600 |
| Women | $6,100 | $8,000 | $13,200 | $20,000 | $20,800 | $30,000 | $41,000 | $40,700 | $49,000 |

**Definition of Measure:** Median personal income of California men and women, 25 years and older (Current Population Survey Report, March 2002 data). Data from the 2000 U.S. Census will be available in September 2002.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the differences between men and women in median personal income earned in California in 1999 by individuals working full-time with different levels of education.

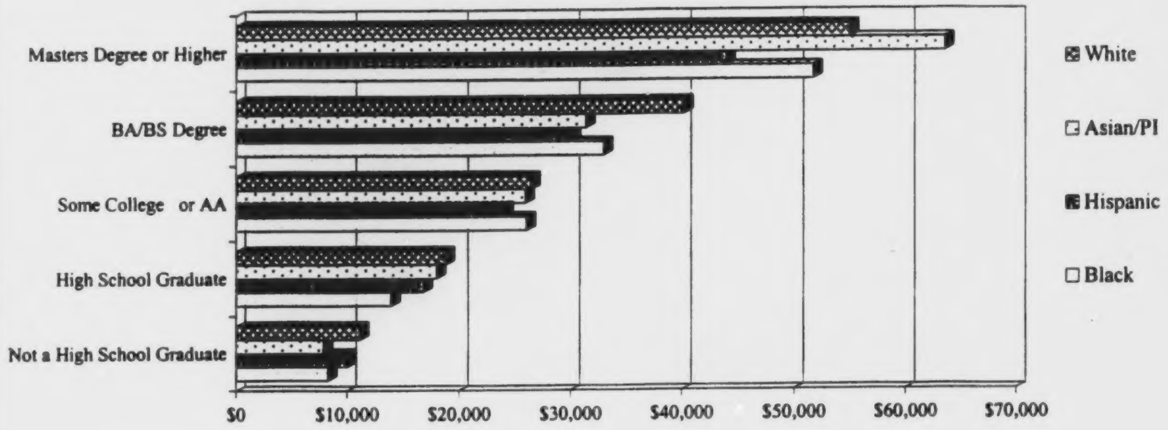
**Related Measures:** Measure I.F.1. describes differences in educational attainment of men and women, 25 and older. Measure I.D.1. describes unemployment by gender in California.

**Comparison Group:** This measure focuses on median personal income across levels of education to emphasize the income differences between men and women with the same educational level.

**Analysis:** On the average, women working full-time earn just about half that of men with the same education. These differentials are affected by the disproportionately greater representation of men among older, and thus more experienced and higher paid, full-time workers. In addition, differences in choices of academic disciplines and career fields undoubtedly contribute to these differentials. Women are also more likely than men to leave the workforce for some period of time to bear and raise children that would reduce their overall earning potential.

*G.3.*

## California Median Personal Income by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity, 1999



| Annual Income | Not a High School Graduate | High School Graduate | Some College or AA | BA/BS Degree | Masters Degree or Higher |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian/PI** | $7,900 | $18,000 | $25,900 | $31,400 | $63,500 |
| **Black** | $8,300 | $13,900 | $26,000 | $33,000 | $51,700 |
| **Hispanic** | $10,000 | $16,800 | $24,000 | $30,100 | $44,000 |
| **White** | $11,100 | $18,800 | $26,400 | $40,200 | $55,000 |

**Definition of Measure:** Median personal income of California civilians, 25 years and older, by major racial/ethnic group, who worked full-time year-round in 1999 according to the Current Population Survey Report, March 2000 data, as reported by the California Department of Finance.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the differences in median personal income earned by full-time workers from different racial/ethnic groups in California in 1999 by level of education. From these data, income differentials by racial/ethnic group within educational level can be imputed.

**Related Measures:** Measure I.F.2. describes differences in educational attainment by racial/ethnic group among the 25 and older population. Measure I.D.1. describes unemployment by racial/ethnic group in California.

**Comparison Group:** This measure focuses on average income across levels of education to emphasize the income differences among workers from different racial/ethnic groups with the same educational level.

**Analysis:** Regardless of racial/ethnic group, additional educational attainment nets substantial increases in average annual income. While differences in income among Asian, Black, and Latino full-time workers with the same level of educational attainment exist, income of White full-time is substantially greater in most cases. These differences, particularly among those with college degrees, are affected by the differentially greater representation of White workers among older, and thus more experienced and higher paid, workers. White median income is surpassed -- by Asian/PIs -- in only one category (Masters Degree or Higher) and only when advanced degree levels (and their accompanying higher representation in those populations) are combined.

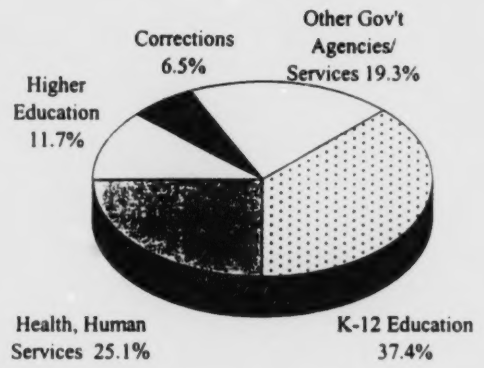
# Section 2

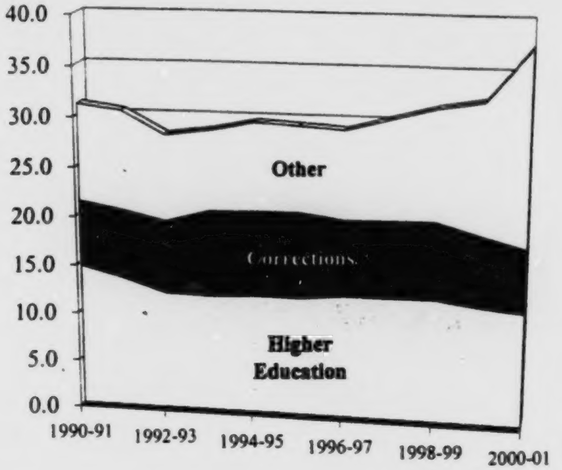
## Fiscal Context

*A.*

## State General Fund Appropriations by Major Budget Area, 1993-94, 1999-00, and 2000-01

**Distribution of 2000-01 Budgeted Appropriations**
(in thousands of dollars)





| | 1993-94 | 1999-00 | 2000-01* | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total State General Fund** | 38,955,922 | 66,778,622 | 80,086,812 | -- |
| **Public K-12 Education**** | 14,480,796 | 27,481,912 | 29,949,885 | 37.4 |
| **Health, Human Serv.**** | 13,282,325 | 17,708,515 | 20,125,932 | 25.1 |
| **Higher Education** | 4,680,629 | 8,066,539 | 9,341,004 | 11.7 |
| **Corrections** | 3,383,337 | 4,754,962 | 5,178,819 | 6.5 |
| **Other Govt. Services** | 3,128,835 | 8,766,694 | 15,491,172 | 19.3 |

**Budgeted*
***statutorily mandated services*
(Amounts shown in thousands of dollars)

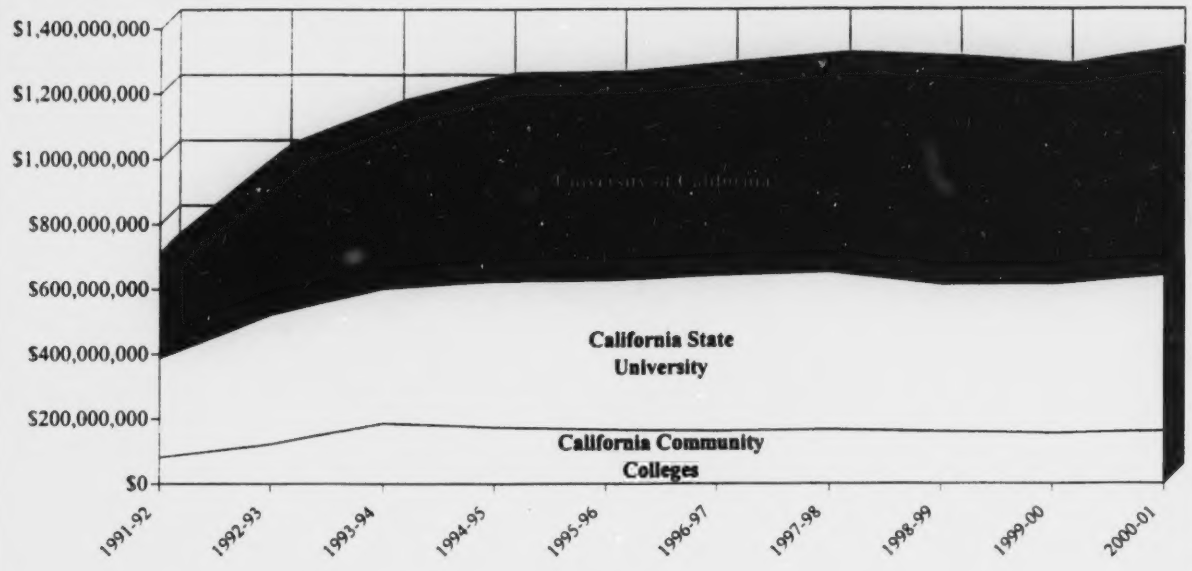
**Proportion Appropriated to Non-Statutorily Determined Categories, 1990-91 to 2000-01**

| | Higher Ed. | Corrections | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1990-91** | 14.6% | 6.7% | 9.8% |
| **1991-92** | 13.5 | 7.0 | 10.0 |
| **1992-93** | 12.1 | 7.4 | 8.7 |
| **1993-94** | 12.0 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| **1994-95** | 12.2 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| **1995-96** | 12.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| **1996-97** | 12.6 | 7.7 | 8.9 |
| **1997-98** | 12.6 | 7.8 | 10.0 |
| **1998-99** | 12.7 | 7.8 | 11.1 |
| **1999-00** | 12.1 | 7.1 | 13.1 |
| **2000-01** | 11.7 | 6.5 | 19.3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | State General Fund appropriations by major budget categories and proportions appropriated to non-statutorily mandated categories over the last eleven years (CPEC, Fiscal Profiles). |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the proportion of General Fund revenues appropriated to each major budget category and illustrates the changes in the relatively priority of those categories that are not specified in statute. |
| **Related Measures:** | Fiscal measure II.B. on the next page describes the changing relation between public subsidy and user subsidy for public postsecondary education. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The comparisons included in this measure illustrate the other public services that compete with Higher Education for General Fund support. |
| **Analysis:** | The 19.9% one-year growth in overall State General Funds shows that the State's economy continued to perform at historic levels in 2000-01. K-12 Education had a one-year increase of 9%, Higher Education 15.9% Health and Human Services 13.7%, and Corrections 8.9%. Other Govt. Functions grew by 76.7%, however this large increase was mainly due to one-time spending and changes in the classifications of other expenditures. |

*B.*

## Systemwide Student Fee Revenues for Public Postsecondary Education, 1991-92 to 2000-01

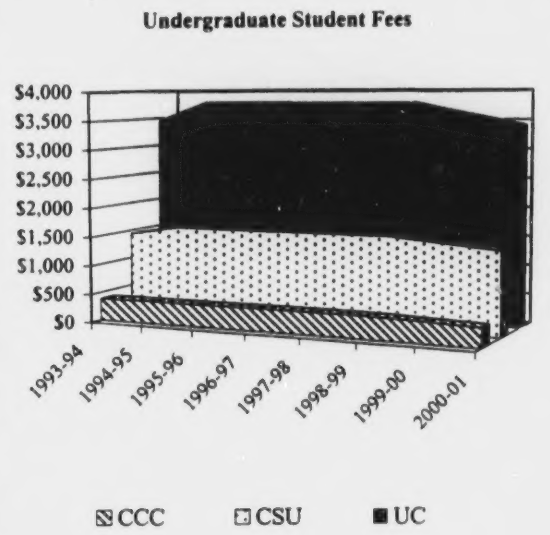


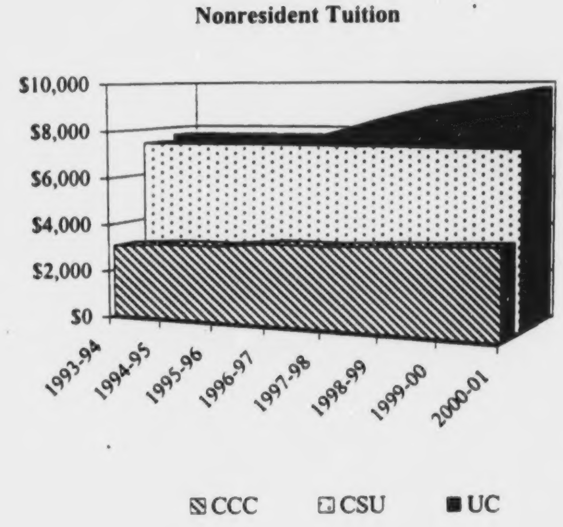
| | California Community Colleges | California State University | University of California | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1991-92** | $82,278,000 | $305,623,000 | $328,550,000 | $716,451,000 |
| **1992-93** | 122,575,000 | 400,327,000 | 466,935,000 | 989,837,000 |
| **1993-94** | 186,912,000 | 416,664,000 | 519,904,000 | 1,123,480,000 |
| **1994-95** | 174,855,000 | 450,671,000 | 581,168,000 | 1,206,694,000 |
| **1995-96** | 166,894,000 | 460,236,000 | 583,146,000 | 1,210,276,000 |
| **1996-97** | 163,513,000 | 480,306,000 | 596,826,000 | 1,240,645,000 |
| **1997-98** | 166,493,000 | 486,398,000 | 616,937,000 | 1,269,828,000 |
| **1998-99** | 160,183,000 | 454,115,000 | 641,526,000 | 1,255,824,000 |
| **1999-00** | 155,204,000 | 460,354,000 | 619,096,000 | 1,234,654,000 |
| **2000-01** | 162,084,000 | 480,537,000 | 643,799,000 | 1,286,420,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Student fee revenues in public postsecondary education (CPEC, Fiscal Profiles). |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure documents the change in the level of user support from California students or public postsecondary education over the last ten years. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure II.A. on the previous page shows recent changes in tax support for public postsecondary education. Measure II.C. shows the per student fee level for each of the public systems. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The ten-year period was used to show the rapid rises of the first five years and the more steady growth in funding of the last five years. |
| **Analysis:** | Total student fee revenues at each of the systems grew during the 2000-01 year, although systemwide student fee levels did not increase for the seventh year in a row. The growth in these revenues is $7 million at the community colleges, $20 million at the State University, and $25 million at the University of California. |

C.

## Undergraduate Systemwide Fees and Nonresident Tuition in Public Postsecondary Institutions, 1993-94 To 2000-01


Undergraduate Student Fees


Nonresident Tuition

| | University of California | | California State University | | California Community Colleges | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Systemwide Fees | Non-Resident Tuition | Systemwide Fees | Non-Resident Tuition | Systemwide Fees | Non-Resident Tuition |
| **1993-94** | $3,454 | $7,699 | $1,440 | $7,380 | $390 | $3,060 |
| **1994-95** | $3,799 | $7,699 | $1,584 | $7,380 | $390 | $3,210 |
| **1995-96** | $3,799 | $7,699 | $1,584 | $7,380 | $390 | $3,210 |
| **1996-97** | $3,799 | $7,699 | $1,584 | $7,380 | $390 | $3,420 |
| **1997-98** | $3,799 | $8,394 | $1,584 | $7,380 | $390 | $3,420 |
| **1998-99** | $3,799 | $8,984 | $1,584 | $7,380 | $390 | $3,540 |
| **1999-00** | $3,609 | $9,384 | $1,506 | $7,380 | $360 | $3,630 |
| **2000-01** | $3,429 | $9,804 | $1,428 | $7,380 | $330 | $3,750 |

**Definition of Measure:** Undergraduate resident fees and nonresident tuition as established by the systems of public postsecondary education (CPEC, Fiscal Profiles).

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure shows changes in one of the major components of the cost to students to attend public postsecondary institutions in California -- systemwide fees/tuition.

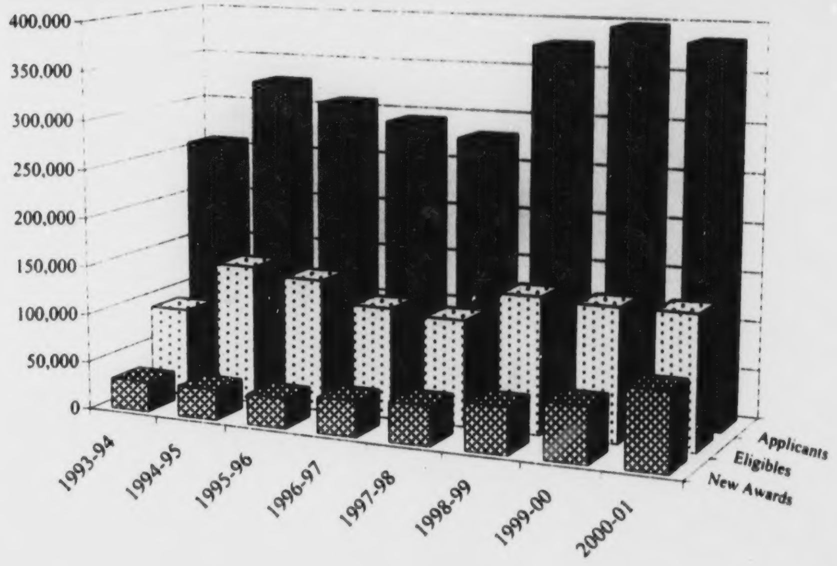
**Related Measures:** Measure II.B. on the previous page shows the cumulative impact of changes in fee levels on revenues to public postsecondary education. Measure IV.A., that shows college-going rates, raises interesting questions about the relationship between cost and demand.

**Comparison Group:** The time period covered shows very substantial non-resident tuition increases occurring while systemwide resident fees are lower now than they were eight years ago.

**Analysis:** In 2000-01, annual nonresident tuition increased by 4.5 percent at the University of California and by 4 percent at the community colleges. Systemwide resident student fee charges remained level at all three public systems.

*D.1.*

## Number of Cal Grant Applications, Eligibles and Awards, 1993-94 to 2000-01



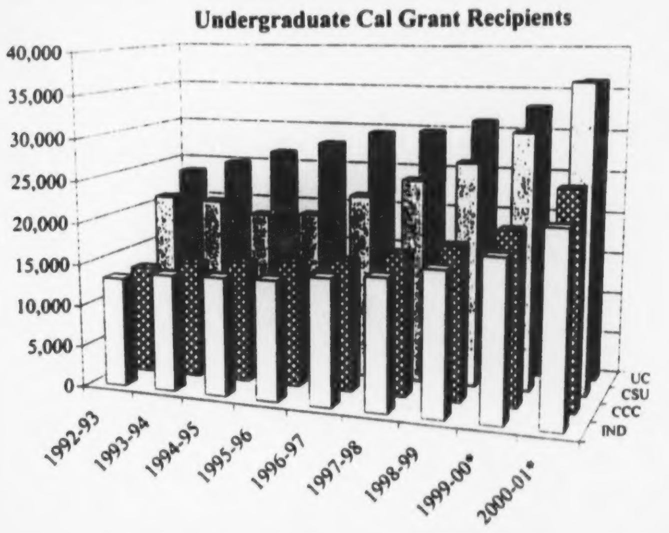
| Year | Applicants | Eligibles | New Awards | Ratio of Eligibles to Awards |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | 257,373 | 91,393 | 31,220 | 2.9 |
| **1994-95** | 326,652 | 144,283 | 31,220 | 4.6 |
| **1995-96** | 308,283 | 136,673 | 31,220 | 4.4 |
| **1996-97** | 292,615 | 114,409 | 36,693 | 3.1 |
| **1997-98** | 279,387 | 109,067 | 40,609 | 2.7 |
| **1998-99 *** | 376,706 | 139,763 | 47,865 | 2.9 |
| **1999-00 *** | 396,700 | 136,022 | 57,245 | 2.4 |
| **2000-01 *** | 384,050 | 136,647 | 79,803 | 1.7 |

** New Awards includes 2,200 Cal Grant T awards.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | The California Student Aid Commission annually computes the number of valid complete applications for Cal Grants, the number of eligible applicants and number of authorized awards. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure shows changes in the demand and eligibility for State funded assistance in comparison to the availability of one type of such assistance, Cal Grants. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure II.C. identifies one of the major contributors to the level of student need -- changes in fees/tuition. Measures in II.E. present other relevant financial aid information. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The comparison of applicants and eligibles to awards shows the changing relationship between demand and supply of this type of financial assistance. |
| **Analysis:** | The improvement in the ratio of new awards to those eligible in 2000-01 reflects, in part, the beginning of implementation of the Cal Grant Entitlement program, authorized in SB 1644 (Ortiz), which completely revamped the Cal Grant Awards program. Future iterations of this display may attempt to differentiate between those awards for persons receiving "Entitlement" Cal Grant awards and those receiving "Competitive" Cal Grant awards. |

D.2.

## Number of Undergraduates with Cal Grant Awards by System, 1992-93 to 2000-01



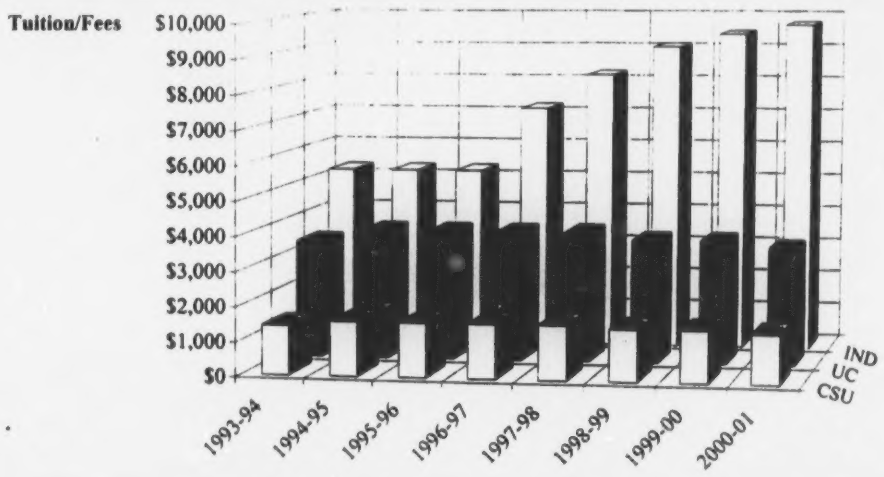
| Year | California Community Colleges | California State University | University of California | Independent | Proprietary** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992-93 | 13,140 | 21,110 | 23,634 | 13,209 | 1,806 |
| 1993-94 | 14,115 | 20,851 | 25,014 | 14,051 | 1,921 |
| 1994-95 | 14,706 | 19,461 | 26,611 | 14,242 | 1,632 |
| 1995-96 | 15,194 | 19,825 | 27,960 | 14,425 | 1,507 |
| 1996-97 | 15,786 | 22,449 | 29,476 | 15,183 | 1,762 |
| 1997-98 | 17,084 | 24,656 | 29,860 | 15,719 | 2,491 |
| 1998-99 | 18,371 | 26,977 | 31,246 | 17,061 | 2,730 |
| 1999-00* | 20,526 | 30,675 | 33,114 | 18,838 | 3,349 |
| 2000-01* | 25,445 | 36,511 | 36,291 | 22,350 | 5,763 |

** Preliminary estimate.* *** Proprietary schools are not shown on chart and are not included in totals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | The actual number of new and renewal Cal Grants awarded by postsecondary system reported by California Student Aid Commission as of October 1, 1999. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure shows changes in the number of new and renewal Cal Grants awarded in each system over a six year period. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure II.D.1. shows the changes or lack of change in overall new Cal Grant awards relative to student need while D.3. reflects maximum award as a percentage of average tuition and fees. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The comparison across systems of postsecondary education during this six-year period of awards provides a perspective on State-funded student financial aid for undergraduates. |
| **Analysis:** | For the first time in the nine years of data shown, the California State University has the largest number of undergraduate students receiving Cal Grant awards, representing just over 30% of the Cal Grants awards allotted in 2000-01. 30% of University of California undergraduates received Cal Grants, as did 21% of Community College students, and 18% of Independent institution students. Full implementation of the Cal Grant "Entitlement" program, per SB 1644, should increase the numbers of Cal Grant recipients in each system in future years. |

*D.3.*

## Cal Grant "A" Maximum Award by System and as a Proportion of Average Tuition and Fees, 1993-94 to 2000-01

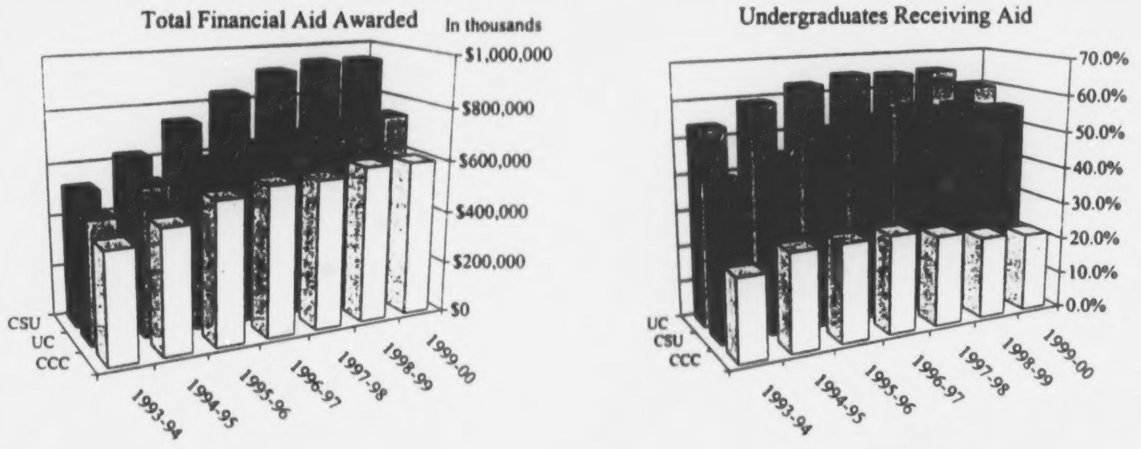


| Year | California State University Maximum Award | California State University Percent | University of California Maximum Award | University of California Percent | Independent Colleges and Universities Maximum Award | Independent Colleges and Universities Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1993-94 | $1,440 | 100% | $3,454 | 100% | $5,250 | 39% |
| 1994-95 | $1,584 | 100% | $3,799 | 100% | $5,250 | 37% |
| 1995-96 | $1,584 | 100% | $3,799 | 100% | $5,250 | 35% |
| 1996-97 | $1,584 | 100% | $3,799 | 100% | $7,164 | 45% |
| 1997-98 | $1,584 | 100% | $3,799 | 100% | $8,184 | 49% |
| 1998-99 | $1,506 | 100% | $3,609 | 100% | $9,036 | 52% |
| 1999-00 | $1,506 | 100% | $3,609 | 100% | $9,420 | 52% |
| 2000-01 | $1,428 | 100% | $3,429 | 100% | $9,708 | 51% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measur** | The maximum Cal Grant A award authorized for each four-year system in actual dollars and as a percent of average fees/tuition, (Source: Fiscal Profiles, 2000) |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure shows the maximum amount a student could receive in Cal Grant aid and what portion of student fees/tuition the grant would offset. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure II.C. shows changes in average fee levels at public universities. D.1. reflects the new Cal Grant awards while D.2. shows the distribution of new and renewed grants across the systems. |
| **Comparison Group:** | These three systems provide baccalaureate level education. The five-year period encompasses the recent period of stable and decreasing fees for resident students. |
| **Analysis:** | The five percent decrease in resident fees at the State University and the University adopted in 1998-99 was continued into 1999-00. This results in a lower maximum Cal Grant award for students in those systems for both years. In 2000-01, the maximum Cal Grant award for students enrolled at independent colleges and universities increased by $288; this grant level was expected to cover just over 51 percent of tuition and fees at these institutions. This is the fifth year in which maximum grant levels increased for students enrolling in independent institutions. |

*E.1.*

## Total Financial Assistance for Undergraduates in Public Colleges and Universities, 1993-94 Through 1999-00


Total Financial Aid Awarded

Undergraduates Receiving Aid

**Total Aid Awarded[1] (in thousands)**

| | CCC | CSU | UC |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | $418,333 | $522,173 | $467,362 |
| **1994-95** | $471,184 | $626,256 | $564,644 |
| **1995-96** | $544,540 | $740,859 | $628,349 |
| **1996-97** | $575,675 | $837,331 | $673,219 |
| **1997-98** | $573,399 | $913,730 | $699,982 |
| **1998-99** | $602,022 | $942,263 | $722,465 |
| **1999-00** | $599,894 | $941,462 | $743,186 |

**Financial Aid Recipients**

| | CCC[4] | | CSU | | UC | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % UG[3] | Number | % UG | Number | % UG |
| **1993-94** | 399,047 | 22.2% | 110,124 | 42.1% | 65,783 | 53.7% |
| **1994-95** | 467,409 | 26.5% | 122,176 | 47.1% | 72,085 | 59.2% |
| **1995-96** | 474,423 | 26.7% | 138,185 | 52.2% | 78,108 | 63.1% |
| **1996-97** | 510,692 | 26.9% | 149,894 | 55.0% | 82,138 | 65.1% |
| **1997-98** | 495,011 | 24.8% | 157,655 | 57.3% | 83,242 | 64.6% |
| **1998-99** | 482,156 | 22.5% | 159,338 | 57.0% | 86,149 | 65.1% |
| **1999-00** | 482,780 | 21.6% | 158,211 | 55.3% | 80,187 | 59.7% |

[1] Includes scholarships, grants, loans, fee waivers, and work-study.

[2] Includes credit enrollment only.

[3] Percentages amended for all years to reflect change in method of counting enrollment.

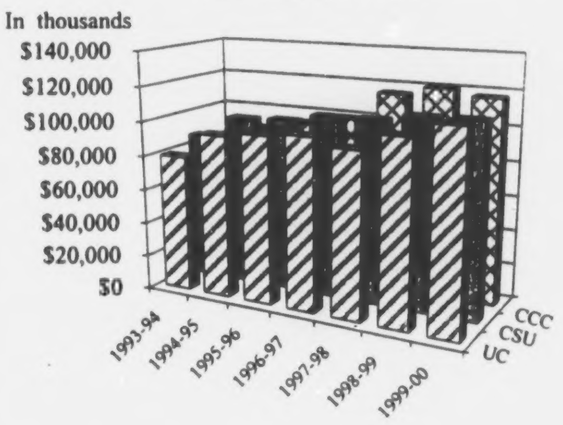
[4] Recipient and enrollment counts beginning in 1999-00 are in full-year equivalents rather than head count.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of undergraduate financial aid recipients and total aid dollars from all sources as reported by the California Community Colleges, the California State University and the University of California. Undergraduate enrollment at the CCCs is limited to credit enrollment. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers of undergraduates receiving student financial aid and the total amount of aid awarded at the three public systems. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures II.E.2. and 3. also illustrate changes in aid conditions and II.C. shows changes in one aspect of students' costs of attending college -- fees. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The last five years generally show gradual increases in these measures for all three systems. |
| **Analysis:** | In 1999-2000, $2.2 billion in financial aid of all types was awarded to undergraduates enrolled in public colleges and universities. Total financial aid awarded decreased slightly at the CCC and and the CSU; at UC it increased. The numbers of financial aid recipients increased by 0.1% at the CCCs and declined 0.7% at the CSU; at UC they declined by 6.9%. Both total aid awarded and numbers of recipients should increase in future years, due to the expansion of the Cal Grant program initiated in Fall 2000 as a part of legislation (SB 1644) signed by the Governor. |

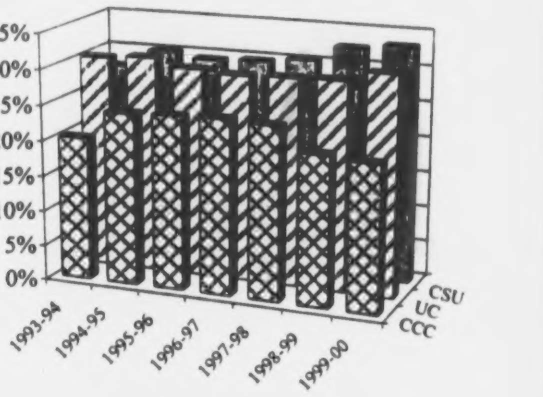
*E.2.*

## Total Institutional Grant Aid for Undergraduates in Public Colleges and Universities, 1993-94 to 1999-00

Total Grant Aid Awarded



Undergraduates Receiving Institutional Grant Aid



**Total Institutional Grant[1] Aid Awarded**
(in thousands)

| | CCC | CSU | UC |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | $77,065 | $86,418 | $79,458 |
| **1994-95** | $88,566 | $99,169 | $94,292 |
| **1995-96** | $94,050 | $100,354 | $96,790 |
| **1996-97** | $99,186 | $104,665 | $98,977 |
| **1997-98** | $115,737 | $105,437 | $94,555 |
| **1998-99** | $120,501 | $109,432 | $104,124 |
| **1999-00** | $117,183 | $109,846 | $112,140 |

**Recipients and as Percent of Undergraduates**

| | CCC[2] | | CSU | | UC[3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % of UG | Number | % of UG | Number | % of UG |
| **1993-94** | 366,332 | 20.3% | 72,275 | 27.6% | 36,955 | 30.2% |
| **1994-95** | 429,080 | 24.3% | 78,220 | 30.1% | 37,254 | 30.6% |
| **1995-96** | 435,529 | 24.5% | 77,944 | 29.4% | 36,494 | 29.5% |
| **1996-97** | 468,824 | 24.7% | 81,017 | 29.7% | 36,733 | 29.1% |
| **1997-98** | 489,086 | 24.4% | 83,716 | 30.4% | 37,765 | 29.3% |
| **1998-99** | 453,476 | 21.1% | 90,920 | 32.5% | 39,073 | 29.5% |
| **1999-00** | 459,791 | 20.6% | 94,983 | 33.2% | 41,490 | 30.9% |

[1] Includes fee waivers.

[2] Includes credit enrollment only.

[3] 1993-94 through 1995-96 data are estimates. Recipient and enrollment counts beginning in 1999-00 are in full-year equivalents rather than head counts.

**Definition of Measure:** Number of undergraduates receiving State and institutional grant aid, including fee waivers, and total grant aid dollars as reported by the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the number of undergraduates receiving institutional grant aid at the three public systems and the total amount of this aid awarded.

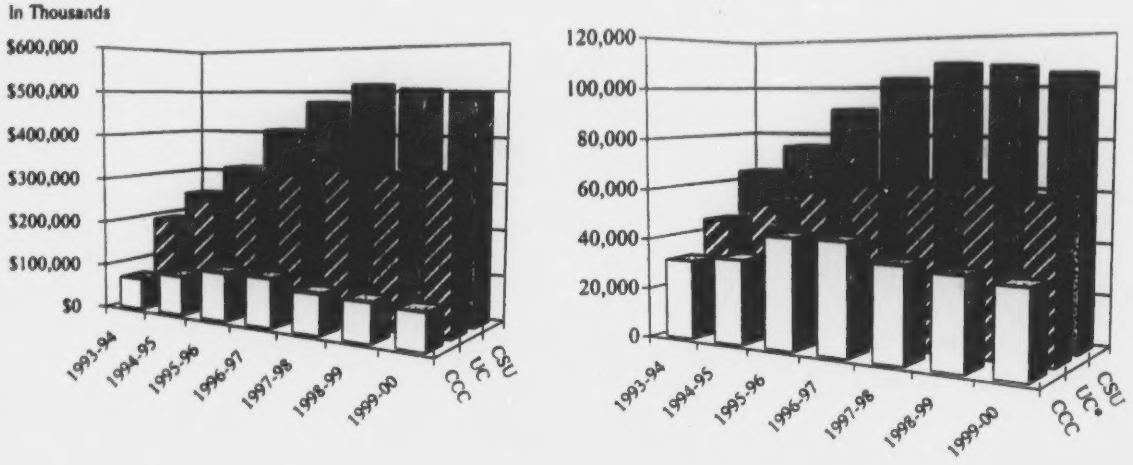
**Related Measures:** Measures II.E.1. and 3. also illustrate changes in aid conditions and II.C. shows changes in one aspect of students' costs of attending college -- fees.

**Comparison Group:** The last five years generally show substantive increases in these measures for all three systems.

**Analysis:** Nearly $340 million in grant aid was awarded to undergraduates enrolled in California public colleges and universities in 1999-00, a 1.5% increase from 1998-99. Total institutional grant aid has leveled off at the CSU, declined at the CCCs, and increased at the UC, after increasing in each of the past 5 years at CCC and CSU, and 4 of the past 5 years at UC. Approximately 21% of CCC students received grant assistance in 1999-00, with a 5-year average of 23%. 33.2 % of the CSU's undergraduates received grant aid in the most recent year; CSU's 5-year average is 30.4%. For UC, 30.9 % of undergraduates received grant aid in 1999-00 and its 5-year average is 29.7%.

*E.3.a.*

## Financial Support for Undergraduates From Loans, 1993-94 through 1999-00



Financial Support From Loans

Number of Loan Recipients

**Total Loans Initiated (in thousands)**

| | CCC | UC | CSU |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | $69,696 | $192,798 | $246,097 |
| **1994-95** | $86,961 | $247,205 | $315,289 |
| **1995-96** | $107,387 | $289,526 | $409,108 |
| **1996-97** | $107,474 | $317,724 | $475,210 |
| **1997-98** | $87,522 | $333,378 | $515,244 |
| **1998-99** | $84,229 | $327,429 | $504,848 |
| **1999-00** | $79,196 | $332,468 | $499,762 |

**Number of Recipients**

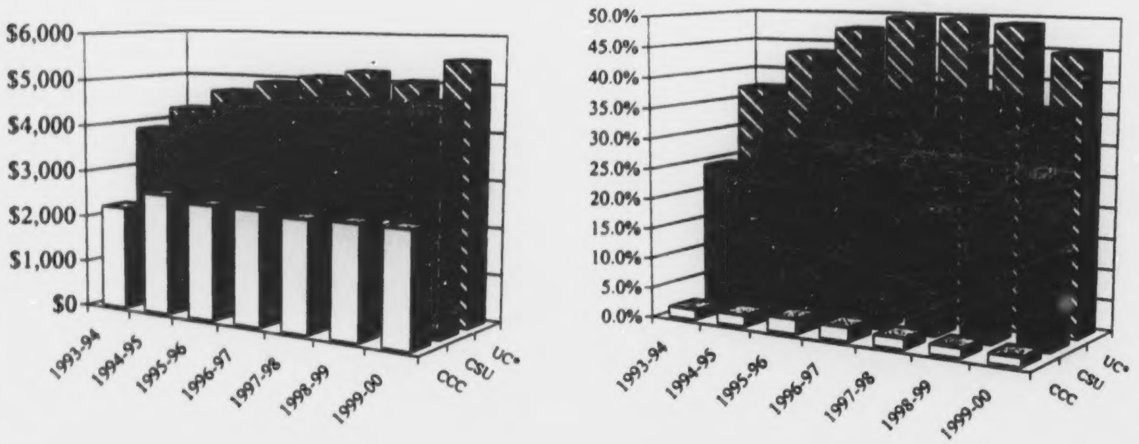
| | CCC | UC* | CSU |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | 31,446 | 45,441 | 64,027 |
| **1994-95** | 33,494 | 52,875 | 75,250 |
| **1995-96** | 43,618 | 58,927 | 90,891 |
| **1996-97** | 43,739 | 62,569 | 103,489 |
| **1997-98** | 36,739 | 63,837 | 109,197 |
| **1998-99** | 34,978 | 64,817 | 108,179 |
| **1999-00** | 32,933 | 60,272 | 105,385 |

*Recipient counts at UC beginnng in 1999-2000 are in full-year equivalents rather than head counts.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of undergraduate loan recipients and total loan dollars as reported by the California Community Colleges, the California State University and the University of California. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers and amounts of loan indebtedness undergraduates are incurring at the public systems. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures II.E.1. and 2. also illustrate changes in aid conditions and II.C. shows changes in one aspect of increases in students' cost of attending college. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The most recent5 years generally show little change in these measures. |
| **Analysis:** | 1999-00 marked the second year of decline in the total amount of loan aid awarded to undergraduate students enrolled in the public postsecondary segments, and in the number of students receiving aid (related somewhat to UC's reporting change -- see footnote in table above). In 1999-00, CCC loan volume decreased by 0.6 percent and CSU loan volume decreased 1 percent while UC loan volume increased 1.5 percent. The number of loan recipients declined at the CCCs (by 6 percent), at the UC (by 7 percent) and at the CSU (by 3 percent.) |

*E.3.b.*

## Financial Support From Loans Per Undergraduate, 1993-94 To 1999-00



**Average Loans Per Recipient**

| | CCC | CSU | UC* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | $2,216 | $3,846 | $4,243 |
| **1994-95** | $2,596 | $4,192 | $4,675 |
| **1995-96** | $2,462 | $4,507 | $4,913 |
| **1996-97** | $2,457 | $4,594 | $5,078 |
| **1997-98** | $2,382 | $4,718 | $5,222 |
| **1998-99** | $2,408 | $4,667 | $5,051 |
| **1999-00** | $2,405 | $4,742 | $5,516 |

**Recipients as Percent of UG**

| | CCC | CSU | UC* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1993-94** | 1.7% | 24.5% | 37.1% |
| **1994-95** | 1.9% | 29.0% | 43.4% |
| **1995-96** | 2.5% | 34.3% | 47.6% |
| **1996-97** | 2.3% | 38.0% | 49.6% |
| **1997-98** | 1.8% | 39.7% | 49.6% |
| **1998-99** | 1.6% | 38.7% | 49.0% |
| **1999-00** | 1.5% | 36.8% | 44.8% |

*Recipient and enrollment counts beginning in 1999-2000 are in full-year equivalents rather than head counts.

**Definition of Measure:** Average loan amount per recipients and recipients as a percent of undergraduate enrollments as reported by the systems.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in average loan burden and loan indebtedness of undergraduates at the public systems.

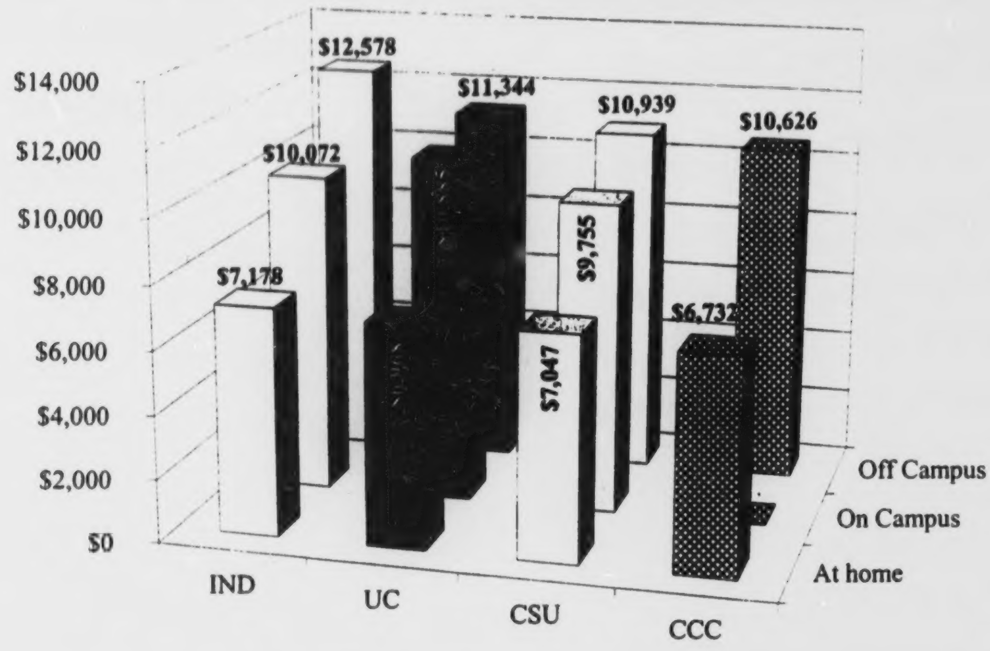
**Related Measures:** Measures II.E.1. and 2. also illustrate changes in aid conditions and II.C. shows changes in one aspect of increases in students' cost of attending college.

**Comparison Group:** The past five years show varying degree changes in these measures across the systems.

**Analysis:** The average loan amount per recipient in 1999-00 decreased slightly (by $3) for students in the CCC, but increased at CSU (by $75 or 1.6 percent) and at UC (by $465 or 9.2 percent). These averages of loan debt have changed less than $200 annually since 1994-95, except for UC in the most recent year (related somewhat to the data reporting changed noted in the table above). Percentages of undergraduates receiving loans has declined at all three public postsecondary segments, although only a slight percentage of CCC students receive aid. Meanwhile, more than one-third of CSU's -- and nearly half of UC's -- undergraduates received loans in 1999-00.

*F.*

## Average Annual Living Expenses for Full-time Undergraduates at California Institutions, 2000-01

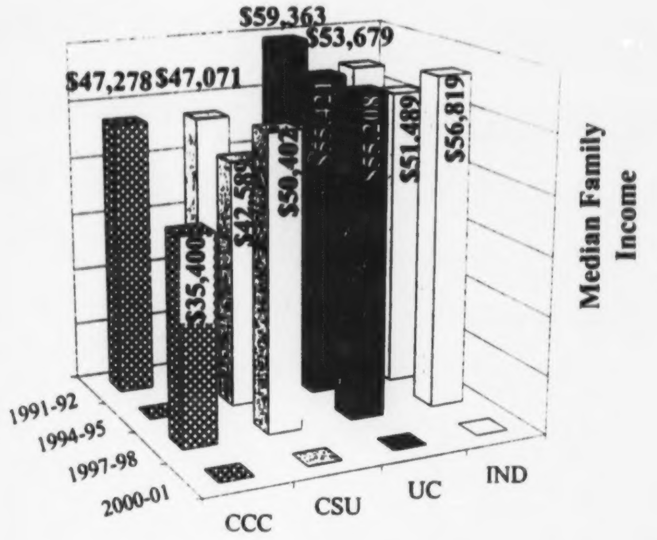


| Living Arrangement | California Community Colleges | California State University | University of California | Independent Colleges and Universities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At home | $6,732 | $7,047 | $6,968 | $7,178 |
| On Campus | N/A | $9,755 | $10,885 | $10,072 |
| Off Campus | $10,626 | $10,939 | $11,344 | $12,578 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Average living and educational expenses except tuition and fees for full-time undergraduates by living arrangement by system from SEARS administered in 2000-01 by the California Student Aid Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure shows differences in average student living expenses for full-time undergraduates by postsecondary system. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure II.C shows the differences in undergraduate fee levels by system and II.G. shows differences in average family and student income by system. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The comparison across systems shows full-time student living expenses excluding tuition and fees for the various systems of California postsecondary education. |
| **Analysis:** | Averages of living expenses in the UC system and in independent institutions continue to be the highest reported of the four higher education systems for both on and off-campus living. Since a larger number of the students in those two systems must relocate from home and establish their own households to attend these universities, these costs are a significant issue. Interestingly, the average costs for living at home are second-highest for students enrolled in the CSU system in 2000-01, though all four sets of these costs all fall within a range of less than $500. |

G.1.

## Median Family Income of Dependent Undergraduates at California Institutions, 1991-92, 1994-95, 1997-98 and 2000-01



| Year | California Community Colleges | California State University | University of California | Independent Colleges and Universities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1991-92** | $47,278 | $47,071 | $59,363 | $53,679 |
| **1994-95** | Not Available | $42,589 | $55,421 | $51,489 |
| **1997-98** | $35,400 | $50,402 | $55,208 | $56,819 |
| **2000-01** | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| **Dependent Students as % of Undergraduates*** | 26.0% | 48.8% | 84.1% | 80.5% |

* *This information is estimated and will be updated as the 2000-01 survey data is available.*

**Definition of Measure:** Average median family income of dependent students enrolled in California postsecondary institutions from Student Expenses & Resources Survey (SEARS) administered by the California Student Aid Commission. Data from the 2000-01 SEARS survey is not yet available.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure shows differences in median family income of dependent students by choice of undergraduate institution.

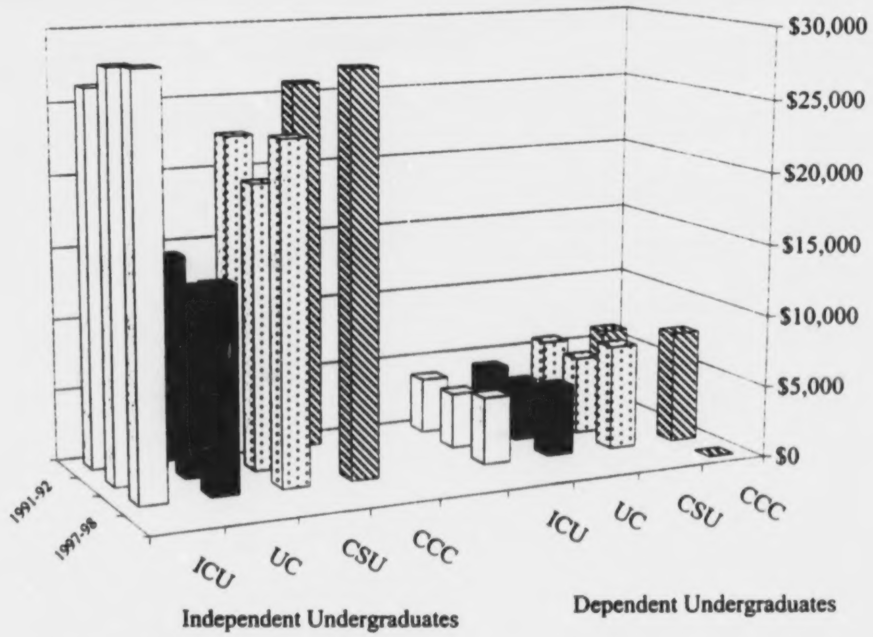
**Related Measures:** Measure II.C shows the differences in undergraduate fee levels by system and II.F. shows differences in average expenses by system and living arrangement.

**Comparison Group:** The comparison across systems shows family resources available to help support the cost of attending the various systems of California postsecondary education.

**Analysis:** Information on the percentage of undergraduate students who are dependents is from data collected by the California Student Aid Commission is its Student Expense and Resources Survey (SEARS). The most recent year's SEARS was administered in 2000-01. However, some data from that survey is not yet available. Information from that report will be added here as it becomes available.

G.2.

## Average Student Earnings of Undergraduates by Dependency Status at California Institutions, 1991-92, 1994-95, 1997-98 and 2000-01*



| Year | California Community Colleges | | California State University | | University of California | | Independent Colleges and Universities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dependent | Independent | Dependent | Independent | Dependent | Independent | Dependent | Independent |
| 1991-92 | $6,098 | $25,886 | $5,702 | $22,520 | $4,241 | $14,410 | $3,867 | $26,289 |
| 1994-95 | | | 5,469 | 19,877 | 4,173 | 13,077 | 3,878 | 28,114 |
| 1997-98 | 7,829 | 27,875 | 7,318 | 23,503 | 4,903 | 14,208 | 4,695 | 28,489 |
| 2000-01* | | | | | | | | |

* *Data from the 2000-01 SEARS report is not yet available.*

**Definition of Measure:** Average annual student income of dependent and independent students by postsecondary system from Student Expense & Revenue Survey (SEARS) administered by the California Student Aid Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure shows differences in average student income of dependent and independent undergraduates by postsecondary system.

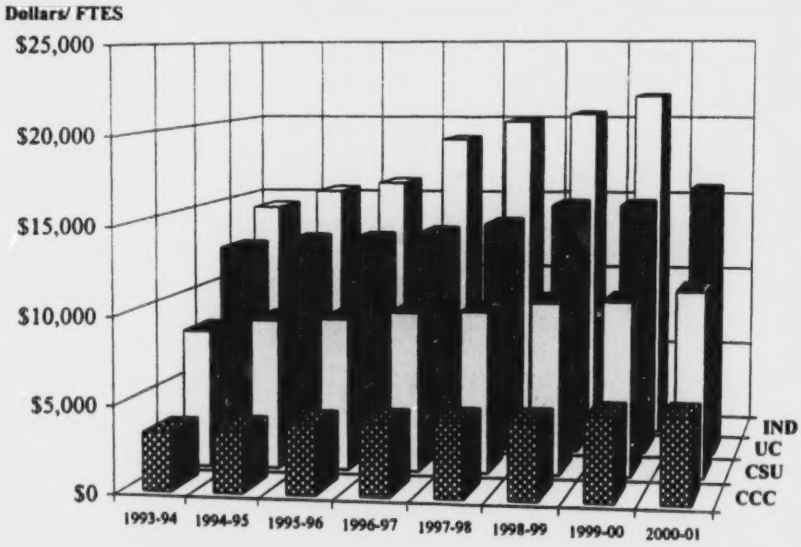
**Related Measures:** Measure II.C shows the differences in undergraduate fee levels by system and II.F. shows differences in average expenses by system and living arrangement.

**Comparison Group:** The comparison across systems shows student resources available to help support the cost of attending the various systems of California postsecondary education.

**Analysis:** Student average earnings generally declined between 1991-92 and 1994-95 for all three public systems for both dependent and independent students. Average earnings increased for both student groups and for all three public systems and the independent colleges from 1994-95 to 1997-98. The Student Aid Commission conducted a SEARS study in 2000-01 but information from that report is not yet available. It will be added here as soon as it is made available.

*H.*

## Average Revenues for Instructionally Related Activities per Full-time Equivalent Student, 1993-94 to 2000-01



| | California Community Colleges | California State University | University of California | California Independent Colleges & Universities* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | Actual | Actual | Computed |
| **1993-94** | $3,338 | $8,097 | $12,387 | $14,305 |
| **1994-95** | $3,490 | $8,811 | $12,871 | $15,391 |
| **1995-96** | $3,913 | $8,952 | $13,010 | $15,950 |
| **1996-97** | $4,105 | $9,412 | $13,424 | $18,787 |
| **1997-98** | $4,266 | $9,502 | $13,983 | $19,920 |
| **1998-99** | $4,322 | $10,078 | $15,173 | $20,402 |
| **1999-00** | $4,750 | $10,193 | $15,194 | $21,545 |
| **2000-01** | $4,814 | $10,822 | $16,191 | NA |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Revenues for instructionally related activities from all sources in public postsecondary education per full-time equivalent student (See CPEC, Fiscal Profiles for specifications). |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure shows changes in revenues from all sources for instructionally related activities per FTE student in public postsecondary institutions. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure II.C. shows changes in undergraduate fee which are one component of these revenues. General State Funds (and local assistance funds) as well as lottery funds are also revenue sources. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The eight-year time period covered a similar period shown for resident fee increases and changes in State appropriations. |
| **Analysis:** | Each of the four systems of postsecondary education continued a pattern of increased revenues dedicated to instructionally related activities. The rate of growth in I-R spending for the State University and University of California were both in excess of 6%, while the rate of growth for the California Community Colleges was only 1.3%. Average I-R spending in the state's independents institutions registered a one-year increase of 5.6 percent. |

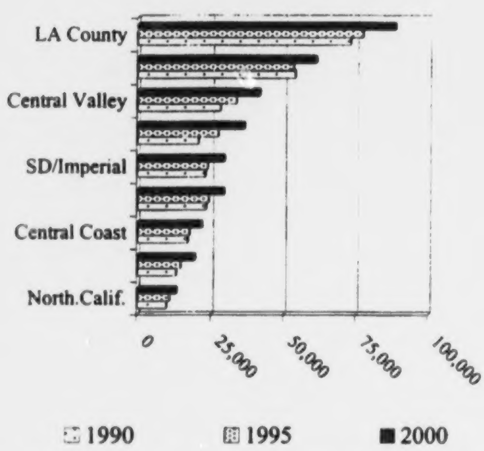
# Section 3

## Student Preparation

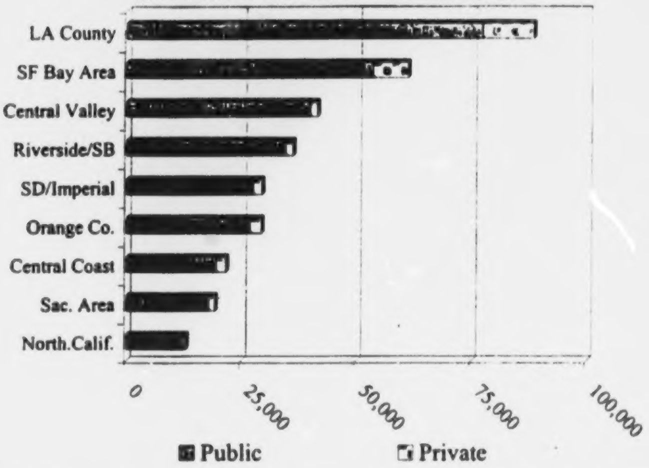
*A.1.*

## Public and Private High School Graduates by Major Geographic Region, 1990, 1995, 1999 and 2000

**Total CA High School Graduates**



**CA Public & Private HS Graduates, 2000**

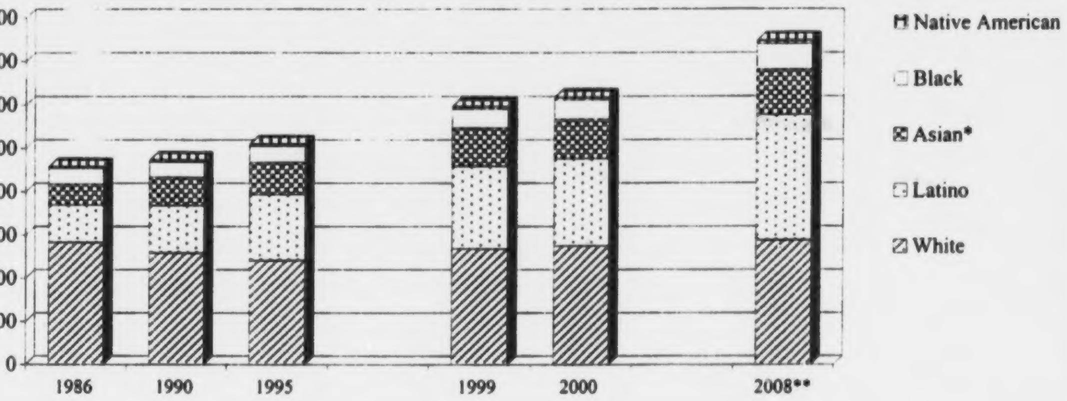


| | 1990 | | 1995 | | 1999 | | 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private |
| **Los Angeles County** | 63,442 | 9,474 | 67,091 | 10,115 | 75,382 | 10,717 | 77,301 | 11,162 |
| **San Francisco Bay Area** | 47,342 | 6,259 | 46,610 | 6,358 | 52,094 | 7,604 | 53,478 | 7,621 |
| **Central Valley** | 26,933 | 976 | 32,122 | 1,203 | 39,015 | 1,513 | 39,889 | 1,544 |
| **Riverside/San Bernardino** | 19,500 | 853 | 26,089 | 1,082 | 32,514 | 1,538 | 34,594 | 1,574 |
| **San Diego/Imperial** | 21,229 | 1,476 | 21,941 | 1,516 | 26,184 | 1,830 | 27,544 | 1,859 |
| **Orange County** | 21,552 | 1,463 | 22,080 | 1,827 | 25,965 | 2,370 | 26,897 | 2,404 |
| **South/Central Coast** | 15,155 | 1,607 | 15,625 | 1,721 | 18,895 | 1,934 | 19,543 | 2,033 |
| **Sacramento Area** | 12,119 | 701 | 13,364 | 1,000 | 17,093 | 1,215 | 18,014 | 1,197 |
| **Northern California** | 9,290 | 242 | 10,278 | 330 | 12,073 | 505 | 12,606 | 492 |
| | **236,562** | **23,051** | **255,200** | **25,152** | **299,215** | **29,226** | **309,866** | **29,886** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | California's public and private high school graduates as reported by the State Department of Education (CBEDS). |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the primary source population for new college freshmen enrolling in California postsecondary education. |
| **Related Measures:** | Most of the measures in this section describe various characteristics of these graduates or the K-12 student population. Measures IV.A. and IV.B. also use this measure as a required component. |
| **Comparison Group:** | One of the primary issues of importance to postsecondary planning in California is the growth in the size and diversity of this source population. |
| **Analysis:** | The high school graduating class increased by 3.4 percent in 2000 from the previous year. The rate of increase was greater among public high schools than for private high schools -- 3.6 compared to 2.3 percent growth. Since 1999, Los Angeles County had the greatest increase in the number of graduates while Riverside/San Bernardino and San Diego/Imperial had the largest percentage increases from one year ago. The Sacramento and Riverside/San Bernardino had the largest percentage increase -- both above 33 percent -- from five years ago. Northern California showed the least growth in numbers (+502) and the Central Valley had the lowest percentage increase at 2.2 percent from 1999. |

*A.2.*

## Racial/Ethnic Composition of California's Public High School Graduating Class, 1986, 1990, 1995, 1999, 2000 and 2008 Projected



| | 1986 | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 2008** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian*** | 24,011 | 32,907 | 37,029 | 44,031 | 45,499 | 51,899 |
| **Black** | 18,387 | 17,488 | 18,864 | 22,065 | 22,536 | 29,783 |
| **Native American** | 1,658 | 1,890 | 2,262 | 2,665 | 2,655 | 3,297 |
| **Latino** | 43,556 | 55,219 | 76,557 | 95,438 | 100,637 | 144,956 |
| **White** | 141,414 | 129,058 | 120,488 | 134,229 | 137,578 | 143,598 |
| **Other** | | | | 793 | 961 | |
| **TOTAL** | **229,026** | **236,562** | **255,200** | **299,221** | **309,866** | **373,533** |
| **Asian*** | 10.5 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 13.9 |
| **Black** | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 |
| **Native American** | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| **Latino** | 19.0 | 23.3 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 32.5 | 38.8 |
| **White** | 61.7 | 54.6 | 47.2 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 38.4 |
| **Other** | | | | 0.3 | 0.3 | |

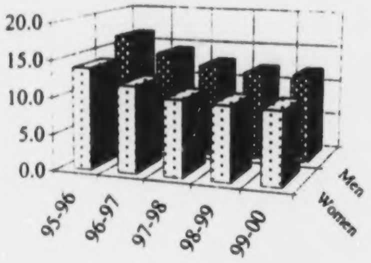
** Category includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Filipinos*

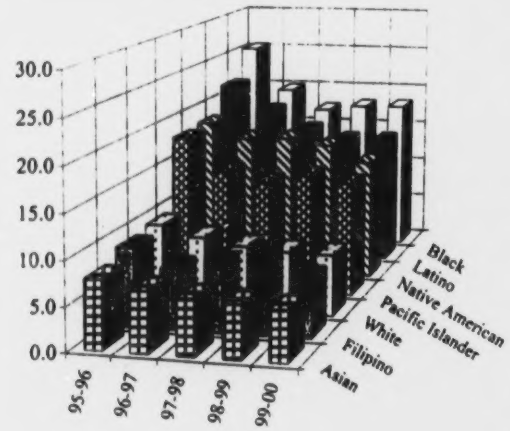
***Projected*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Racial/ethnic composition of California's public high school graduates as reported by the State Department of Education (CBEDS) and Department of Finance DRU 1998 projections. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the primary source population for new college freshmen enrolling in California postsecondary education. |
| **Related Measures:** | Most of the measures in this section describe various characteristics of these graduates or the K-12 student population. Measures IV.A. and IV.B. also use this measure as a required component. |
| **Comparison Group:** | One of the primary issues of importance to postsecondary planning in California is the growth in the size and diversity of this source population. |
| **Analysis:** | The 2000 public high school graduating class increased by 3.6 percent over last year. The number of Latino graduates increased by 5.4 percent. The increase (4.1%) in Asian graduates was also above average. Native American graduates decreased by 0.4 percent, the only group to decline from 1999. Despite the growth in the class of 2000, all racial/ethnic groups maintained relatively the same representative share of the class except for a slight decrease in Black representation (of -0.1 percentage point) and a slight decrease in White representation (-0.6 percentage point) offset a comparable increase (+0.6 percentage point) in Latino representation. |

B.

## One-Year and Four-Year Derived Dropout Rates in California's Public High Schools by Gender and Racial/Ethnic Group, 1995-96 to 1999-00





| | One-Year Rate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 95-96 | 96-97 | 97-98 | 98-99 | 99-00 |
| **Asian** | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| **Pacific Islander** | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| **Filipino** | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| **Black** | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| **Native American** | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| **Latino** | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| **White** | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| **Men** | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| **Women** | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| **Total** | **3.9** | **3.3** | **2.9** | **2.8** | **2.8** |

| | Four-Year Derived Rate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 95-96 | 96-97 | 97-98 | 98-99 | 99-00 |
| **Asian** | 7.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| **Pacific Islander** | 18.0 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 13.3 |
| **Filipino** | 9.0 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 6.6 |
| **Black** | 25.3 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.1 |
| **Native American** | 18.3 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 14.1 |
| **Latino** | 21.7 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| **White** | 9.5 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| **Men** | 16.6 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| **Women** | 13.9 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| **Total** | **15.3** | **13.0** | **11.7** | **11.1** | **11.1** |

**Definition of Measure:** The one-year dropout rate for grade 9 through 12 of California public high schools by racial/ethnic groups as reported by the State Department of Education's Demographic Unit.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This revised measure describes the State's drop-out rate using a method consistent with national event drop-out rates, grades 10-12, reported by National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

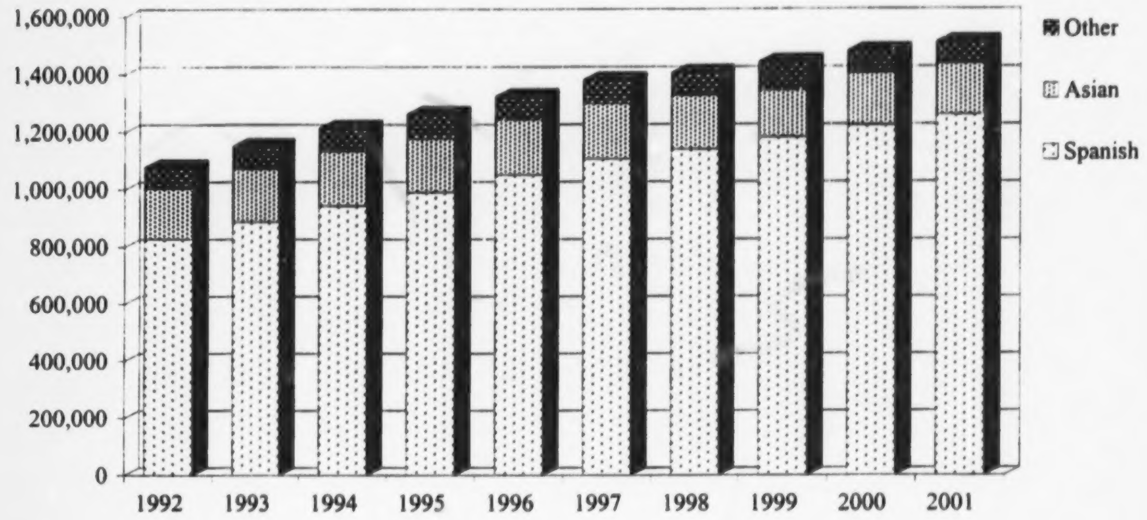
**Related Measures:** Measure III.A. describes this measure's counterpart of completes. Measures G. and H. describe the cumulative impact of this group on the educational attainment level of the adult population.

**Comparison Group:** This revised methodology that is consistent with national reporting requirements for computing dropout rates has been computed since 1991-92 only.

**Analysis:** The high school drop-out rates remained constant in 1999-00 whether the rate considered was a one-year rate or a four-year derived rate. The drop-out rate for men continued to be greater than that for women but the differential decreased slightly in the one-year rate and increased slightly in the four-year rate. The one-year drop-out rate decreased among students from all racial-ethnic groups except Latinos and Whites whose rates remained constant from last year. Major differentials persisted in drop-out rates, with Black, Latino, Native American, and and Pacific Island students twice as likely to drop out as Asian, Filipino, or White students.

*C.*

## California's Public School Students Identified as Limited English Proficient, 1992 to 2001



| Language | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Spanish** | 828,036 | 887,757 | 943,559 | 990,801 | 1,051,125 | 1,107,186 | 1,140,197 | 1,181,553 | 1,222,809 | 1,259,954 |
| **Asian** | 175,829 | 184,626 | 189,816 | 187,042 | 192,366 | 192,467 | 186,739 | 162,969 | 181,404 | 175,950 |
| **Other** | 74,840 | 79,436 | 81,843 | 85,139 | 80,276 | 81,740 | 79,230 | 98,170 | 76,314 | 75,395 |
| **TOTAL** | 1,078,705 | 1,151,819 | 1,215,218 | 1,262,982 | 1,323,767 | 1,381,393 | 1,406,166 | 1,442,692 | 1,480,527 | 1,511,299 |
| **Percent of Total Enrollments** | 21.1 | 22.2 | 23.1 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 25.0 |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of students in California public schools identified as having limited English proficiency by major language group as reported by the State Department of Education's Language Census Report.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers of students in public schools with English proficiency and representation among all enrolled students.

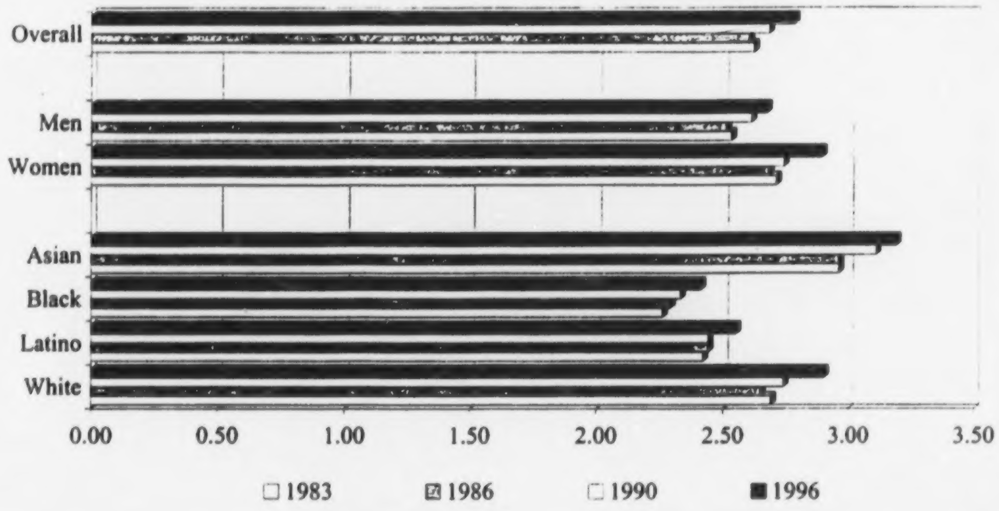
**Related Measures:** Measure I.F. presents representation of limited English proficiency in the adult population in California.

**Comparison Group:** The composition of LEP students by major language group is included to underscore the increasing numbers of students from diverse language backgrounds.

**Analysis:** While the number of California public school students with limited English proficiency (LEP) increased by 30,772 students, the proportion did not appreciably change from the previous year. The number of LEP students whose primary language was Spanish increased by 37,145 students, raising this proportion of the LEP population from 82.6 to 83.4 percent. At the same time, the proportion of LEP student from other language backgrounds decreased proportionally, leaving the overall percentage of LEP students almost unchanged from last year.

*D.*

## Estimated Grade-Point Average of Public High School Graduates, 1983, 1986, 1990, and 1996

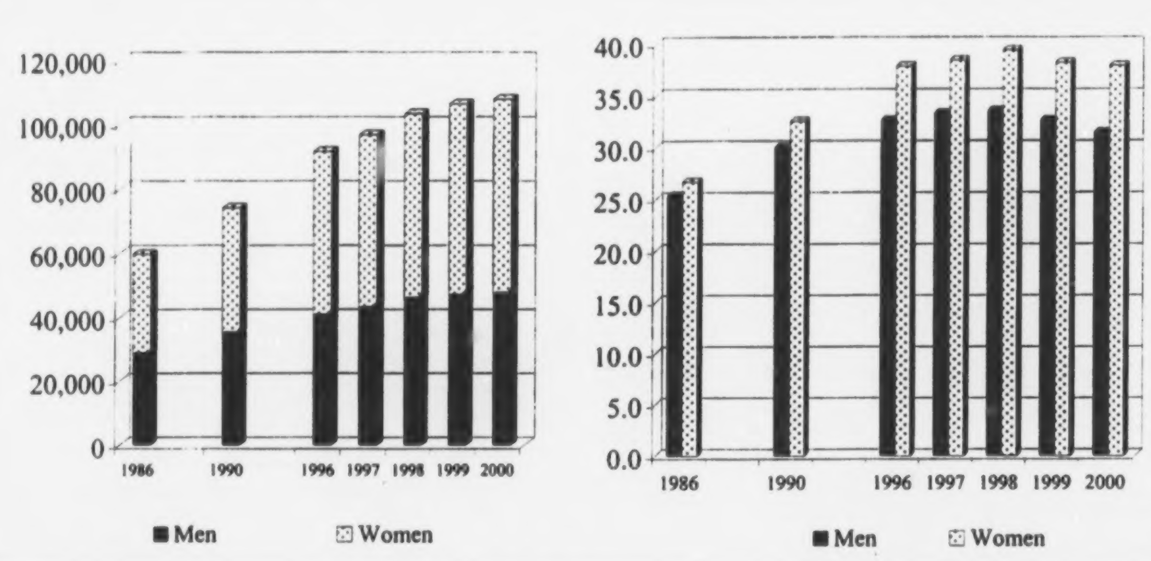


| | 1983 | 1986 | 1990 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall** | 2.62 | 2.60 | 2.68 | 2.78 |
| **Men** | 2.53 | 2.51 | 2.61 | 2.67 |
| **Women** | 2.71 | 2.68 | 2.74 | 2.89 |
| **Asian** | 2.96 | 2.96 | 3.11 | 3.19 |
| **Black** | 2.26 | 2.29 | 2.33 | 2.41 |
| **Latino** | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.55 |
| **White** | 2.69 | 2.65 | 2.74 | 2.90 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure** | The grade-point average for public high school graduates statewide, by gender and major racial/ethnic groups, are estimates based on sample data drawn for the 1983, 1986, 1990, and 1996 High School Eligibility Studies of the California Postsecondary Education Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure provides the only indicator of average grade point achievement for California public school graduates. It provides a general indicator for the entire population of graduates but its usefulness is limited by the lack of data on the range of graduates' grade-point averages. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure III.E. describing graduates' completing the "a-f" university preparatory curricula provides another achievement indicator. Measure IV.A. provides college choice behaviors that may be related to levels of academic performance. |
| **Comparison Groups:** | These data are available only for those years in which Eligibility Studies were completed and for those student subgroups for which valid estimates could be generated due to sample size. |
| **Analysis:** | Average grades again increased statewide between 1990 and 1996. The increase in average grades for women was somewhat larger than the increase in men's average grades. The largest increase in average grades was posted by White graduates, followed closely by the increase in grades earned by Latino graduates. Smaller than average increases occurred among Black and Asian graduates. Increased participation in honors and AP courses probably accounted for some of the increase. |

*E.1.a.*

## California Public High School Graduates Completing University Preparatory Curriculum by Gender, 1986, 1990, and 1996 to 2000



| | Number of "a-f/g" Completers | | | | | | | Percent of Graduates | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1986 | 1990 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1986 | 1990 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| **Men** | 28,530 | 35,064 | 40,734 | 43,077 | 45,847 | 47,119 | 47,358 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 32.7 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 32.7 | 31.5 |
| **Women** | 31,199 | 39,071 | 50,964 | 53,802 | 57,574 | 59,319 | 60,568 | 26.7 | 32.6 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 38.2 | 37.9 |
| **Total** | **59,729** | **74,135** | **91,698** | **96,879** | **103,421** | **106,438** | **107,926** | **26.1** | **31.3** | **35.4** | **36.0** | **36.6** | **35.6** | **34.8** |

**Definition of Measure:** The number and proportion of public high school graduates completing a university preparatory curriculum, earning grades of C or better, by gender, as reported by the State Department of Education (CBEDS).

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides an indicator of changes in curriculum patterns among public high school students who are taking the pattern of courses required for university admission.

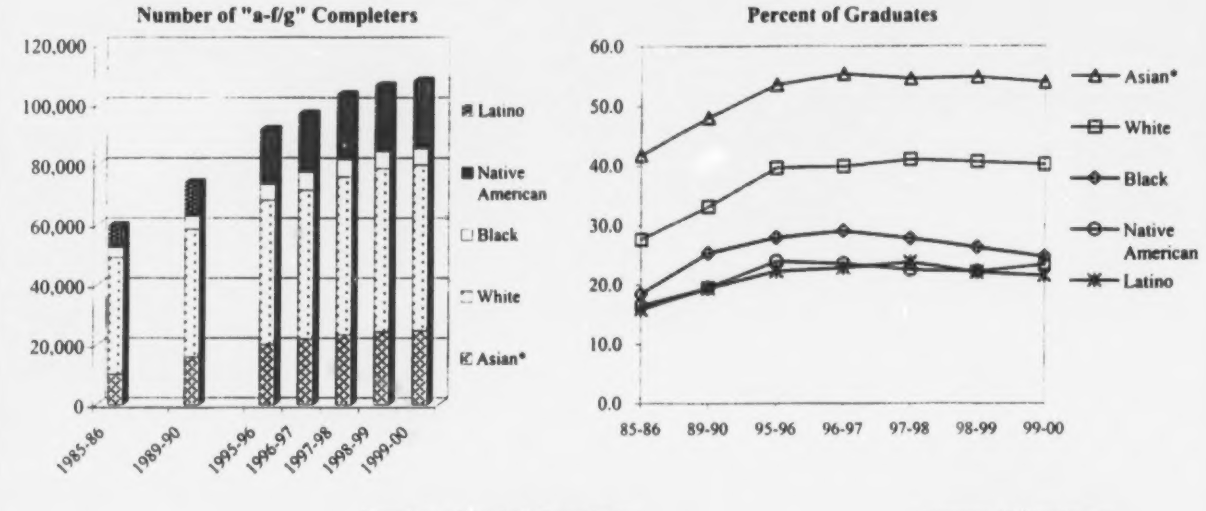
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.A. provides data on first-time freshmen enrollment patterns that may relate to the degree of university preparation indicated by this measure.

**Comparison Group:** Data by gender are presented because of substantial variations in their enrollment rates. The years 1986 and 1990 are used as baselines with the four most recent years, providing trend data since the last two Eligibility Studies.

**Analysis:** In concert with the substantial increase (33,791) in public high school graduates since 1990, the proportion of these graduates completing a university preparatory curriculum also increased through 1998, from 31.3 to 36.6 percent, with a slight decrease in the last two years to 34.8 in 2000. Since 1990, the increase in the proportion of women completing this coursework was far greater than the increase among men. Since 1996, despite an increase of 6,624 in the number of men completing this coursework, their proportion of the total has not changed. Women continued to expand their relative academic advantage over men in terms of academic course work completed during high school.

*E.I.b.*

## Racial/Ethnic Background of California Public High School Graduates Completing University Preparatory Curriculum, 1985-86, 1989-90, and 1995-96 to 1999-00



| | Number of "a-f/g" Completers | | | | | | | Percent of Graduates | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985-86 | 1989-90 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 85-86 | 89-90 | 95-96 | 96-97 | 97-98 | 98-99 | 99-00 |
| **Asian*** | 10,035 | 15,831 | 20,071 | 21,852 | 23,325 | 24,157 | 24,559 | 41.8 | 48.1 | 53.6 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 54.9 | 54.0 |
| **Black** | 3,398 | 4,435 | 5,429 | 6,029 | 5,884 | 5,799 | 5,570 | 18.5 | 25.4 | 27.9 | 29.1 | 27.8 | 26.3 | 24.7 |
| **Latino** | 6,916 | 10,730 | 17,529 | 18,747 | 20,884 | 21,103 | 21,684 | 15.9 | 19.4 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 23.8 | 22.1 | 21.5 |
| **Native American** | 273 | 369 | 549 | 557 | 566 | 593 | 621 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 23.4 |
| **White** | 39,107 | 42,770 | 48,120 | 49,694 | 52,695 | 54,563 | 55,341 | 27.7 | 33.1 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.2 |
| **Other** | | | | | 67 | 226 | 151 | | | | | 18.6 | 28.5 | 15.7 |
| **Total** | **59,729** | **74,135** | **91,698** | **96,879** | **103,421** | **106,441** | **107,926** | **26.1** | **31.3** | **35.4** | **36.0** | **36.6** | **35.7** | **34.8** |

* *Includes Asians, Filipinos and Pacific Islanders*

**Definition of Measure:** The number and proportion of public high school graduates completing a university preparatory curriculum, earning grades of C or better, by major racial/ethnic groups, as reported by the State Department of Education (CBEDS).

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides an indicator of changes in curriculum patterns among public high school students who are taking the pattern of courses required for university admission.

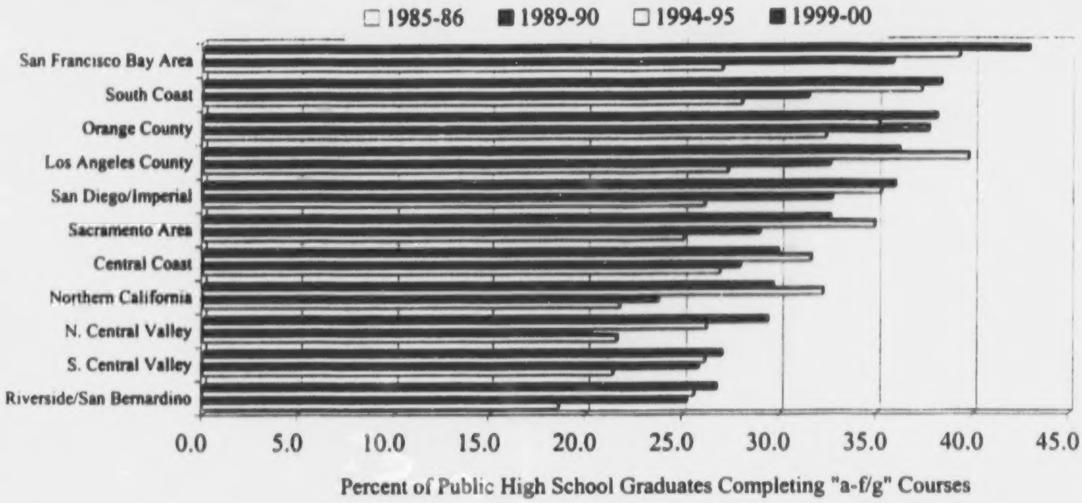
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.A. provides data on first-time freshmen enrollment patterns that may relate to the degree of university preparation indicated by this measure.

**Comparison Group:** Data by major racial/ethnic group is presented because of substantial variations in their enrollment rates. The years 1986 and 1990 are used as baselines with the four most recent years, providing trend data since the last two Eligibility Studies.

**Analysis:** The increase in graduates completing a university preparatory curriculum was not equitably distributed among graduates from different racial-ethnic groups. In the most recent year, the proportion of Asian graduates completing this coursework decreased slightly but remained well over 50 percent, and over 40 percent for Whites. In 1999-00, the numbers of graduates with this academic preparation decreased for each group except for Native American graduates, which increased by 1.1 percentage points. The percentage of Asians and Whites completing this coursework continues to exceed the percentage of Blacks, Latinos and Native Americans completing this coursework by half.

*E.2.*

## California Public High School Graduates Completing University Preparatory Curriculum, By Major Geographic Region, 1985-86, 1989-90, 1994-95 and 1999-00



| | Number of "a-f/g" Completers | | | | Percent of Graduates by Region | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985-86 | 1989-90 | 1994-95 | 1999-00 | 85-86 | 89-90 | 94-95 | 99-00 |
| **San Francisco Bay Area** | 13,275 | 16,951 | 18,277 | 22,929 | 27.0 | 35.8 | 39.2 | 42.9 |
| **South Coast** | 2,898 | 3,293 | 4,026 | 5,108 | 28.0 | 31.4 | 37.3 | 38.3 |
| **Orange County** | 7,027 | 8,107 | 7,747 | 10,232 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 35.1 | 38.0 |
| **Los Angeles County** | 17,247 | 20,646 | 26,639 | 27,924 | 27.3 | 32.5 | 39.7 | 36.1 |
| **San Diego/Imperial** | 5,088 | 6,932 | 7,724 | 9,891 | 26.1 | 32.7 | 35.2 | 35.9 |
| **Sacramento Area** | 3,115 | 3,507 | 4,656 | 5,867 | 25.0 | 28.9 | 34.8 | 32.6 |
| **Central Coast** | 1,174 | 1,306 | 1,521 | 1,851 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 31.6 | 29.9 |
| **Northern California** | 1,924 | 2,200 | 3,309 | 3,735 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 32.2 | 29.6 |
| **N. Central Valley** | 2,197 | 2,342 | 3,473 | 4,965 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 26.2 | 29.3 |
| **S. Central Valley** | 2,852 | 3,948 | 4,916 | 6,197 | 21.4 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 27.0 |
| **Riverside/San Bernardino** | 2,932 | 4,903 | 6,657 | 9,227 | 18.5 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 26.7 |
| **Total** | **59,729** | **74,135** | **88,945** | **107,926** | **26.1** | **31.3** | **34.9** | **34.8** |

**Definition of Measure** The number and proportion of public high school graduates completing a university preparatory curriculum, earning grades of C or better, by major geographic region, as reported by the State Department of Education (CBEDS).

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides an indicator of changes in curriculum patterns among public high school students who are taking the pattern of courses required for university admission.

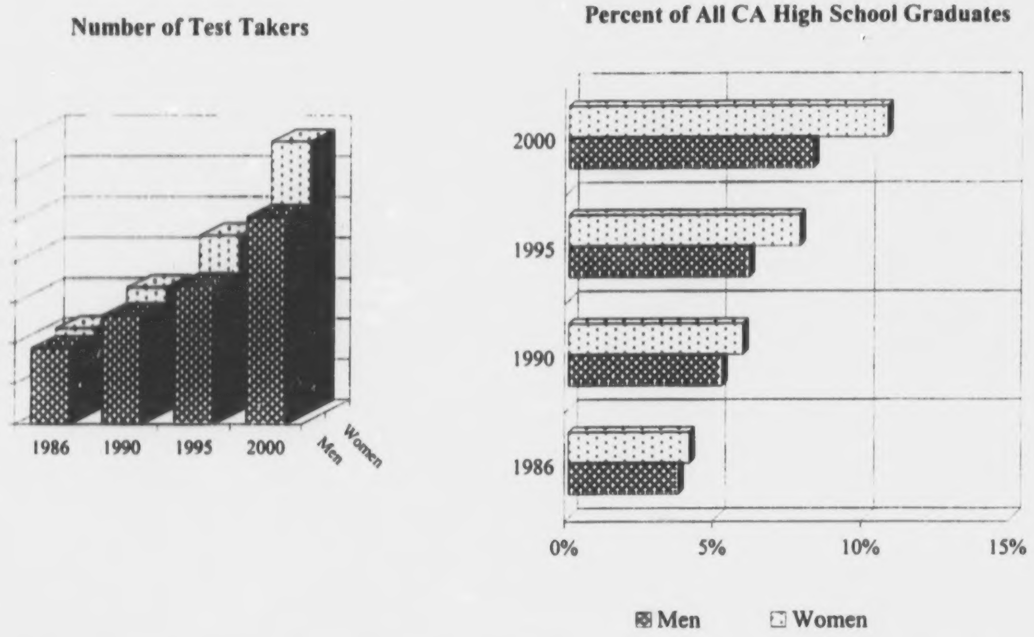
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.A. provides data on first-time freshmen enrollment patterns that may relate to the degree of university preparation indicated by this measure.

**Comparison Group:** Data by major racial/ethnic group is presented because of substantial variations in their enrollment rates. The year 1992 is used as baseline with the current year to provide comparison data.

**Analysis:** In 1999-00, all regions contributed to the statewide increase in the number of graduates completing a university preparatory curriculum although the percentage of students within that group completing university preparatory coursework remained relatively the same from five years earlier. Seven of the eleven regions showed gains while four of the regions lost ground from five years ago. The largest percentage increase occurred in the Northern Central Valley with a 6.0 percentage point gain. Despite the increase, that region along with five others -- the Sacramento region, the Central Coast, Northern California, both the northern and southern Central Valley regions and the Riverside/San Bernardino region -- remain below the statewide average.

*F.1.*

## California's Twelfth Grade Men and Women Participating in Advanced Placement (AP) Examinations, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000



| | Number of Test Takers | | | | Percent of All High School Graduates | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1986 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1986 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **Men** | 9,345 | 13,437 | 17,136 | 25,560 | 3.7% | 5.2% | 6.1% | 8.2% |
| **Women** | 10,288 | 15,367 | 21,739 | 33,311 | 4.1% | 5.9% | 7.8% | 10.8% |
| **Total** | **19,633** | **28,804** | **38,875** | **58,871** | **7.8%** | **11.1%** | **13.9%** | **19.0%** |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of California twelfth-graders participating in Advanced Placement (AP) exams by gender as reported by the College Board and as a percent of all California high school graduates.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides another indicator of student achievement during high school as these exams are on college level work.

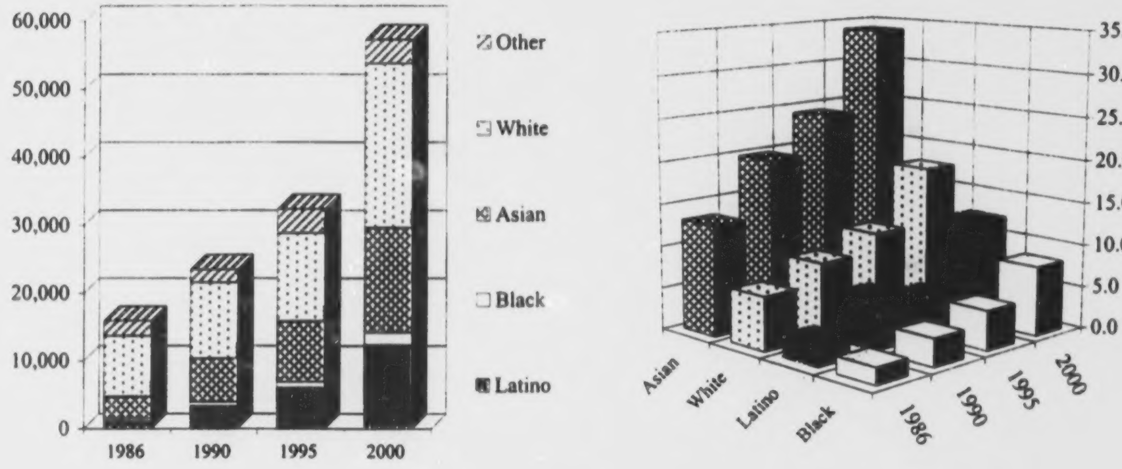
**Related Measures:** Measure III.G. on college entrance exams provides another standardized indicator of achievement among students interested in attending college.

**Comparison Group:** Historical and recent year data are shown to illustrate the magnitude of change over time while differential participation by group highlights an area of on-going policy concern.

**Analysis:** The proportion of California's 12th grade students taking AP tests has increased significantly over the years, bringing the statewide participation rate to 19.0 percent of all 2000 graduates. The number of women taking these tests increased more than the number of men and their rate of increase exceeded that of men. Women maintained their relative academic advantage over men in terms of taking these exams.

*F.2.*

### Racial/Ethnic Background of Twelfth Grade Advanced Placement Test Takers from California Public Schools, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000



| | Number of Test Takers | | | | Percent of Each Group's Graduates | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1986 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1986 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **Asian** | 3,150 | 6,475 | 8,912 | 15,438 | 13.1 | 19.7 | 24.1 | 33.9 |
| **Black** | 356 | 567 | 875 | 1,840 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 8.2 |
| **Latino** | 1,206 | 3,399 | 6,077 | 12,376 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 12.3 |
| **Other** | 2,218 | 1,919 | 3,521 | 3,465 | | | | |
| **White** | 8,979 | 11,173 | 13,010 | 24,147 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 17.6 |
| **Total** | **15,909** | **23,533** | **32,395** | **58,871** | **6.9** | **9.9** | **12.7** | **19.0** |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of California public high school twelfth-graders participating in Advanced Placement (AP) exams by major racial/ethnic group as reported by the College Board, and these participants as a percent of each group's graduates.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides another indicator of student achievement during high school as these exams are on college level work.

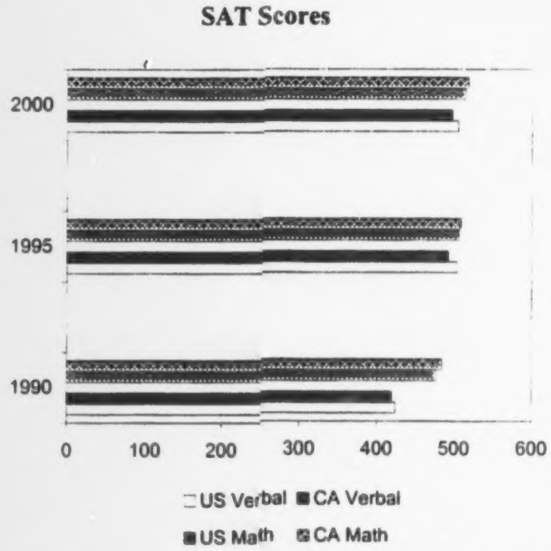
**Related Measures:** Measure III.G. on college entrance exams provides another standardized indicator of achievement among students interested in attending college.

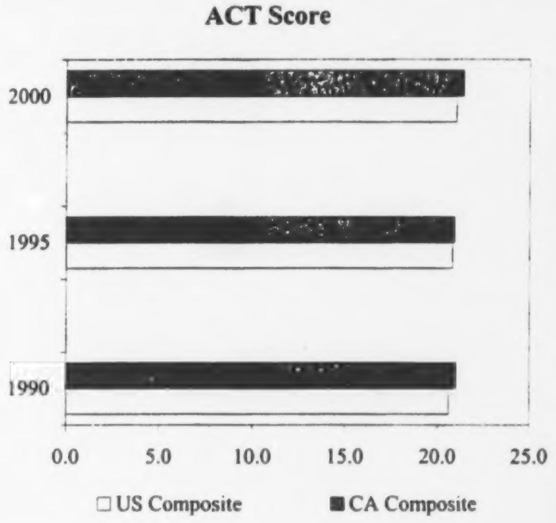
**Comparison Group:** Historical and recent year data are shown to illustrate the magnitude of change over time while differential participation by group highlights an area of on-going policy concern.

**Analysis:** Over the last fifteen years, the number of public high school 12th graders taking AP exams nearly tripled, raising their participation rate from 6.9 percent to 19.0 percent overall. These increases were distributed across all racial/ethnic groups, especially among Black and Latinos students who more than quadrupled their participation in these exams. However, while progress has been made in the racial/ethnic representation among AP test takers, substantial disparities persist in the participation rates, with one in three Asian 12th graders taking AP tests, one in five White students, one in 8 Latino students, and only one in 12 Black students taking these tests.

*G.1.*

## Achievement of California Students Taking the SAT I and the ACT Examinations as Compared to National Achievement, 1990, 1995 and 2000





| | California | | | National | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scores** | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
| SAT Verbal | 419 | 492 | 497 | 424 | 504 | 505 |
| SAT Math | 484 | 509 | 518 | 476 | 506 | 514 |
| ACT Composite | 21.0 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 21.0 |
| **Participation** | | | | | | |
| SAT | 112,577 | 127,364 | 156,145 | 1,025,523 | 1,067,993 | 1,260,278 |
| ACT | 17,938 | 33,741 | 38,859 | 81,796 | 945,369 | 1,065,138 |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of students participating and their average scores on the SAT I as reported by the College Board and on the ACT as reported by ACT.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes recent levels of participation and student achievement on the two national standardized college entrance examinations. Both of California's public universities use these examination results as part of their admission criteria.

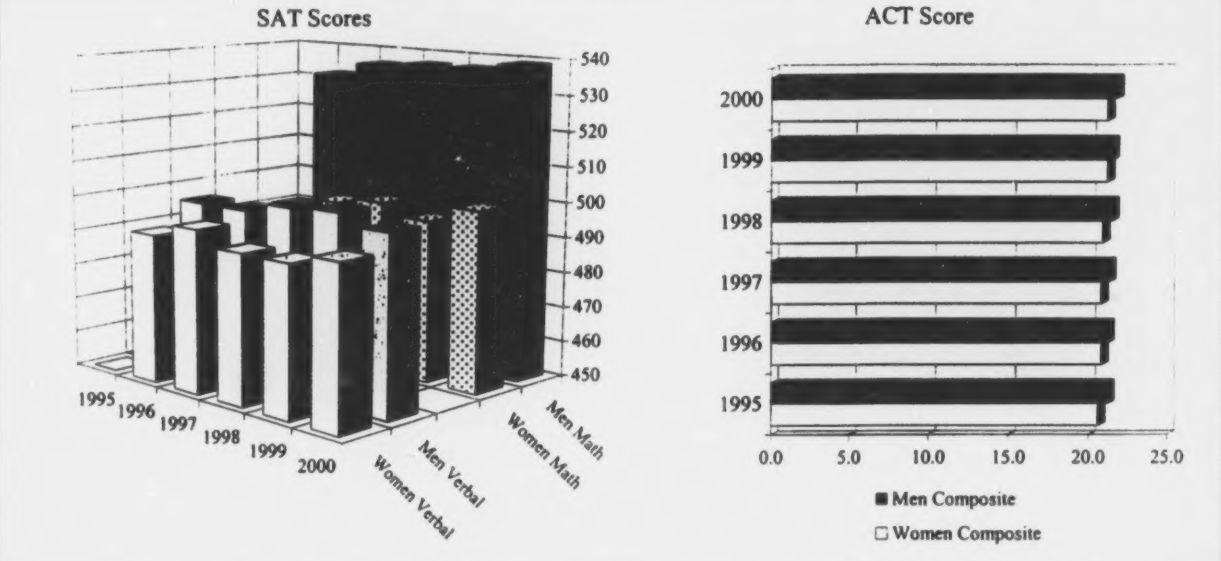
**Related Measures:** Measures III.D., E., and F. provide other information about students' preparation for college. Measure IV.A. provides data on first-time freshman enrollments that may be correlated with test participation.

**Comparison Group:** As these examinations are used by many universities across the nation, the national comparison is provided as an indicator of California students' achievement in the national arena.

**Analysis:** California students continued to expand their participation and improve their performance on the SAT I test since 1995. Concurrently, their participation on the ACT test and their ACT Composite score also increased. Since 1995, the average SAT Verbal score for California students increased from 492 to 497 which is below the national average of 505. However, during the same period, the California SAT Math score increased 9 points to 518 and the ACT Composite increased 0.5 points to 21.4, both surpassing the national average scores.

*G.2.*

## Achievement of California Men and Women on the SAT I and the ACT, 1995 to 2000



| | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SCORES** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** | **1999** | **2000** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** | **1999** | **2000** |
| **SAT Verbal** | * | 499 | 499 | 502 | 503 | 500 | * | 492 | 496 | 492 | 492 | 495 |
| **SAT Math** | * | 532 | 536 | 537 | 537 | 539 | * | 494 | 497 | 499 | 496 | 501 |
| **ACT Composite** | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| **Participation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SAT** | 58,320 | 59,871 | 60,942 | 64,782 | 68,475 | 71,125 | 69,044 | 70,959 | 73,808 | 77,357 | 83,161 | 85,020 |
| **ACT** | 13,126 | 12,092 | 12,866 | 13,088 | 12,985 | 13,843 | 20,615 | 19,571 | 21,457 | 22,308 | 23,800 | 24,799 |

** Awaiting re-centered scores.*

** Awaiting re-centered scores.*

**Definition of Measure:** The number of men and women participating and their average scores on the SAT I as reported by the College Board and on the ACT as reported by ACT.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes recent levels of participation and student achievement on the two national standardized college entrance examinations. Both of California's public universities use these examination results as part of their admission criteria.

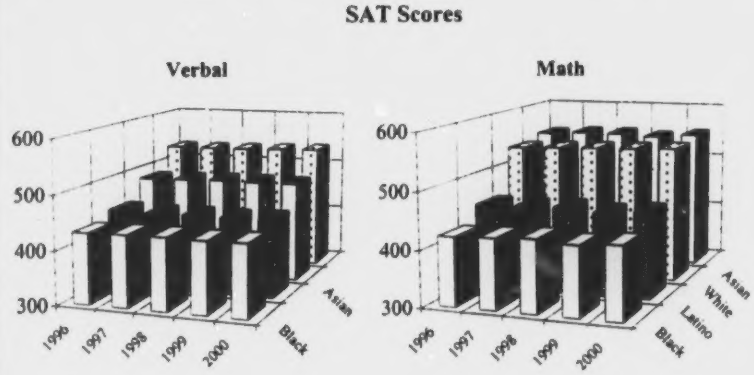
**Related Measures:** Measures III.D., E., and F. provide other information about students' preparation for college. Measure IV.A. provides data on first-time freshman enrollments that may be correlated with test participation.

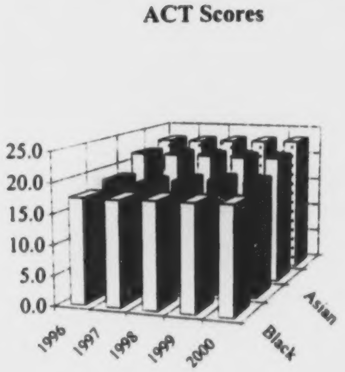
**Comparison Group:** This measure illustrates differences in scores and participation of California men and women.

**Analysis:** Both men and women improved their scores on all three college admission tests since 1996. The number of women taking these tests continued to exceed that of men. Despite annual fluctuations over the last five years, participation of both groups on the SAT has changed only slightly -- minus 0.2 percentage points for men and plus 0.2 percentage points for women. Growth in women's participation on the ACT continued to exceed that of men, increasing from a ratio of nearly 60:40 in 1995 to nearly 65:35 in 2000.

*G.3.*

## Achievement of Californians by Major Racial/Ethnic Group on the SAT I and the ACT, 1996 to 2000


SAT Scores


ACT Scores

**SCORES:**

| | SAT Verbal | | | | | SAT Math | | | | | ACT Composite | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| **Asian** | 484 | 486 | 488 | 488 | 488 | 546 | 550 | 550 | 546 | 552 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.6 |
| **Black** | 431 | 432 | 433 | 432 | 433 | 422 | 424 | 428 | 423 | 428 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.7 |
| **Latino** | 446 | 444 | 445 | 444 | 446 | 451 | 452 | 454 | 449 | 454 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.2 |
| **White** | 531 | 531 | 532 | 534 | 536 | 535 | 538 | 540 | 541 | 544 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 |

**PARTICIPATION:**

| | SAT | | | | ACT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| **1996** | 27,357 | 9,175 | 23,586 | 54,601 | 4,829 | 2,796 | 6,147 | 12,378 |
| **1997** | 28,405 | 9,010 | 24,183 | 55,069 | 5,174 | 3,047 | 6,317 | 12,751 |
| **1998** | 29,889 | 8,868 | 25,589 | 56,217 | 5,563 | 3,103 | 6,856 | 13,529 |
| **1999** | 30,859 | 9,455 | 27,236 | 58,166 | 6,173 | 3,179 | 6,852 | 14,677 |
| **2000** | 30,660 | 9,299 | 27,509 | 56,745 | 6,356 | 3,338 | 7,409 | 15,424 |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of Californians from the major racial/ethnic groups participating and their average scores on the SAT I as reported by the College Board and on the ACT as reported by ACT.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes recent levels of participation and student achievement on the two national standardized college entrance examinations. Both of California's public universities use these examination results as part of their admission criteria.

**Related Measures:** Measures III.D., E., and F. provide other information about students' preparation for college. Measure IV.A. provides data on first-time freshman enrollments that may be correlated with test participation.

**Comparison Group:** This measure illustrates differences in scores and participation of Californians from different racial/ethnic groups.

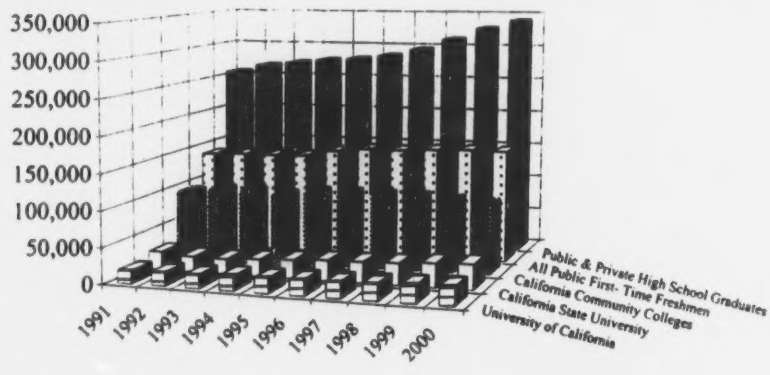
**Analysis:** From 1996, SAT test scores improved among students from all racial-ethnic groups except the SAT-Verbal score for Latino students. In 2000, Asian SAT-Math scores, already the highest of any group, achieved the largest increase from 1999 with Blacks and Latinos also achieving significant increases in their previous year scores. ACT Composite scores increased over four years for all groups except Asians whose score was unchanged from 1996. Since 1999, all groups had very slight ACT Composite score increases except Latinos with a very slight, 0.1 point, decrease.

# Section 4

## Student Access

*A.1.*

## California Public and Private High School Graduates Enrolling as First-time Freshmen at California Public Colleges and Universities, 1991 to 2000



| | California Public & Private High School Graduates | First-Time Freshmen | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | University of California | | California State University | | California Community Colleges | | All Public First- Time Freshmen | |
| **1991** | 256,306 | 18,291 | 7.1% | 25,170 | 9.8% | 95,519 | 37.3% | 138,980 | 54.2% |
| **1992** | 267,869 | 19,280 | 7.2% | 21,194 | 7.9% | 100,292 | 37.4% | 140,766 | 52.6% |
| **1993** | 272,800 | 19,330 | 7.1% | 20,619 | 7.6% | 101,247 | 37.1% | 141,196 | 51.8% |
| **1994** | 277,384 | 20,363 | 7.3% | 23,516 | 8.5% | 98,098 | 35.4% | 141,977 | 51.2% |
| **1995** | 280,352 | 21,254 | 7.6% | 25,746 | 9.2% | 103,898 | 37.1% | 150,898 | 53.8% |
| **1996** | 286,069 | 22,221 | 7.8% | 28,233 | 9.9% | 104,954 | 36.7% | 155,408 | 54.3% |
| **1997** | 296,281 | 22,709 | 7.7% | 28,912 | 9.8% | 103,936 | 35.1% | 155,557 | 52.5% |
| **1998** | 311,732 | 23,633 | 7.6% | 30,320 | 9.7% | 104,254 | 33.4% | 158,207 | 50.8% |
| **1999** | 328,615 | 24,704 | 7.5% | 33,188 | 10.1% | 101,460 | 30.9% | 159,352 | 48.5% |
| **2000** | 340,462 | 25,798 | 7.6% | 34,367 | 10.1% | 98,592 | 29.0% | 158,757 | 46.6% |

**Definition of Measure** The number and proportion of all California high school graduates enrolling as first-time freshmen at California public postsecondary institutions, as defined by those who are 19 years old or younger.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure has been used historically as an indicator of changes in freshman participation patterns of recent California high school graduates.

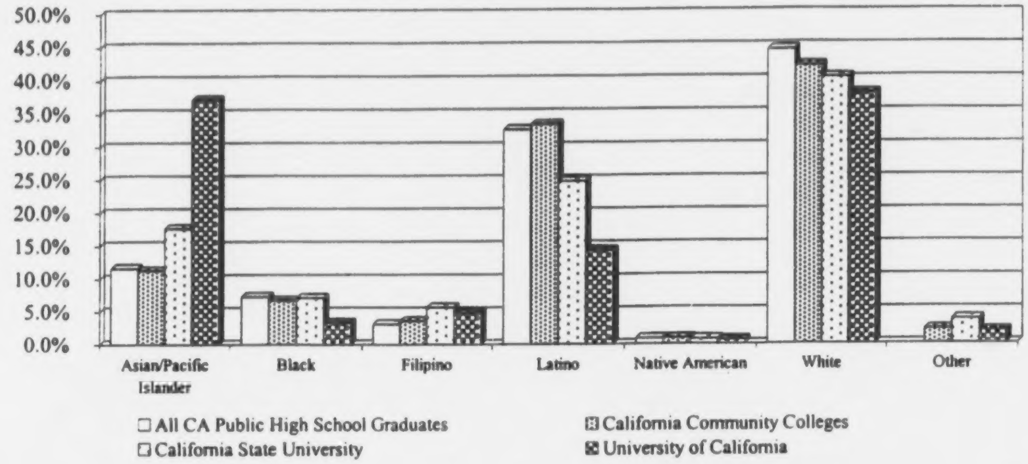
**Related Measures:** Indicator IV.A.2. presents the racial/ethnic composition of 1998 public high school graduates and A.3. shows their proportions enrolling in public colleges and universities.

**Comparison Group:** Comparison of all public first-time freshmen to high school graduates provides an indicator of college-going behavior among recent graduates. The system comparison provides an indicator of the distribution of these graduates among the public systems in California.

**Analysis:** The number of first-time freshmen enrolling in the two public universities increased substantially between 1991 and 2000, increasing by 41.0 percent at the University and 36.5 percent at the State University. The number of California high school graduates reported as enrolling in community colleges also increased but only slightly, by 3.2 percent, over the same time period. However, CPEC is aware of data reporting anomalies at certain community colleges which may not reflect an accurate view of student enrollment in that sector. Indeed, CPEC believes CCC enrollment to be higher than currently reported. A process is currently under way to verify CCC enrollment figures. The number of high school graduates increased by 32.8 percent during the ten-year period.

*A.2.*

## California 1999-00 Public High School Graduates and Those Enrolling as First-time Freshmen in California Public Colleges and Universities by Racial/Ethnic Group in Fall 2000



| | All CA Public High School Graduates | | First-Time Freshmen | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | California Community Colleges | | California State University | | University of California | |
| **Asian/Pacific Islander** | 35,897 | 11.6% | 10,070 | 11.2% | 4,883 | 17.6% | 7,690 | 37.2% |
| **Black** | 22,536 | 7.3% | 6,017 | 6.7% | 1,973 | 7.1% | 692 | 3.3% |
| **Filipino** | 9,602 | 3.1% | 3,201 | 3.6% | 1,564 | 5.6% | 989 | 4.8% |
| **Latino** | 100,637 | 32.6% | 29,942 | 33.3% | 6,854 | 24.7% | 2,954 | 14.3% |
| **Native American** | 2,655 | 0.9% | 831 | 0.9% | 215 | 0.8% | 132 | 0.6% |
| **White** | 137,578 | 44.5% | 37,845 | 42.1% | 11,179 | 40.4% | 7,845 | 37.9% |
| **Other** | | | 1,955 | 2.2% | 1,029 | 3.7% | 397 | 1.9% |
| **Total** | **308,905** | 100.0 | **89,861** | | **27,697** | | **20,699** | |

**Definition of Measur** The racial/ethnic composition of 1999-00 California public high school graduates and the first-time freshmen, 19 and under, from these schools who enrolled in public postsecondary education in Fall 2000 as reported by the systems to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure illustrates differences in public college-going behaviors of California public high school graduates by racial/ethnic group.

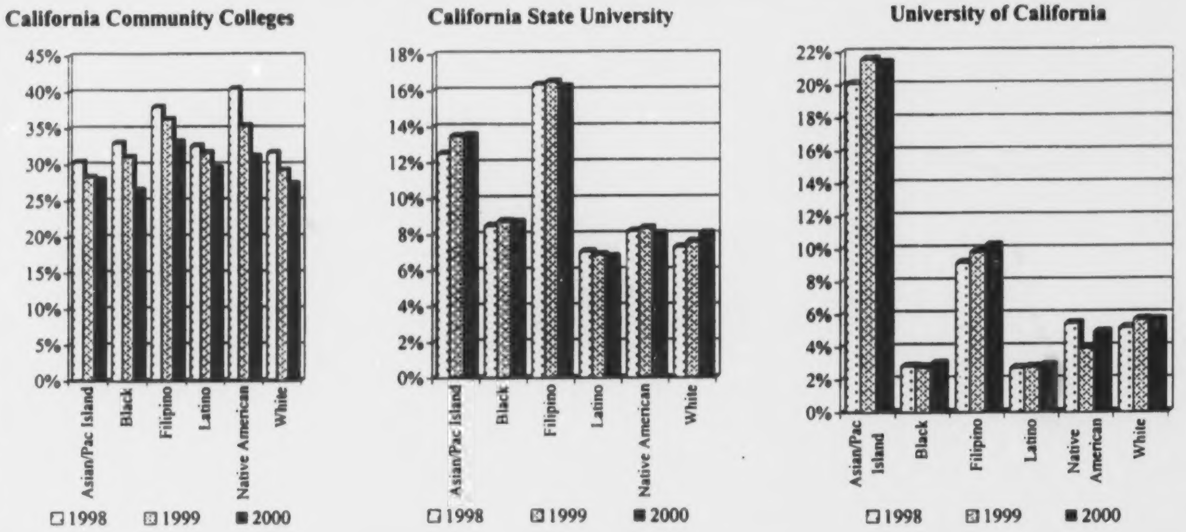
**Related Measures:** Indicator IV.A.1. gives overall college-going rate information over time and A.3. shows the proportion of each group enrolling at each system. Section III provides contextual data for this measure.

**Comparison Group:** The public high school graduating class is the primary source population for freshmen in California's colleges and universities. The racial/ethnic diversity of the freshman classes is a reflection of this population's diversity and differences in students' preparation for college.

**Analysis:** Overall, the racial-ethnic composition of the Fall 2000 first-time freshmen enrolled in community colleges closely mirrored the composition of recent public high school graduates. Asian and Filipino first-time freshmen enrolled in the State University and the University are a larger proportion of the student body than they represent among recent public high school graduates, while the proportions of Black, Latino and White first-time freshmen are less than their proportions of public high school graduates -- Blacks and Latinos significantly so -- particularly at the University.

*A.3.*

## College-Going Rates of California Public High School Graduates, by Racial/Ethnic Group, Fall 1998, Fall 1999 and Fall 2000



| | California Community Colleges | | | California State University | | | University of California | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| **Asian/Pac Island** | 30.4% | 28.3% | 28.1% | 12.5% | 13.5% | 13.6% | 20.1% | 21.6% | 21.4% |
| **Black** | 33.0% | 31.1% | 26.7% | 8.5% | 8.8% | 8.8% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 3.1% |
| **Filipino** | 38.0% | 36.3% | 33.3% | 16.3% | 16.5% | 16.3% | 9.2% | 9.8% | 10.3% |
| **Latino** | 32.6% | 31.7% | 29.8% | 7.1% | 6.9% | 6.8% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 2.9% |
| **Native American** | 40.5% | 35.4% | 31.3% | 8.2% | 8.4% | 8.1% | 5.5% | 3.9% | 5.0% |
| **White** | 31.7% | 29.3% | 27.5% | 7.3% | 7.6% | 8.1% | 5.2% | 5.7% | 5.7% |

**Definition of Measure:** The proportion of recent public high school graduates enrolling in public postsecondary education as first-time freshmen, 19 and under, in the Fall term, by racial/ethnic group, in the last three years, as reported by the systems to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure illustrates changes in public college-going behaviors of recent California public high school graduates by racial/ethnic group over the last three years.

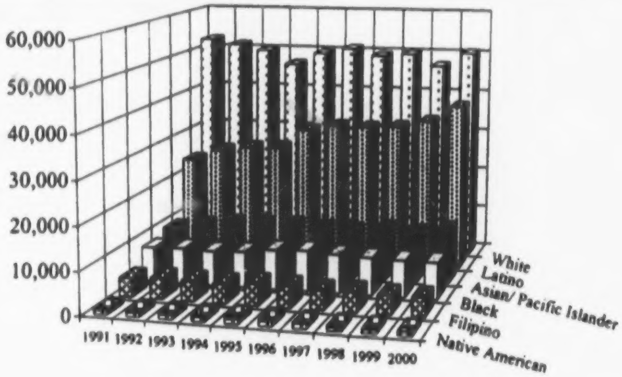
**Related Measures:** Indicator IV.A.1. and 2. gives overall college-going rate information over time. The measures in Section III provide contextual data for this measure.

**Comparison Group:** Changes in participation in California's public colleges and universities, by racial/ethnic group over time reflect student choices and opportunities.

**Analysis:** The proportions of California public high school graduates enrolling in the community colleges in Fall 2000 declined for all racial-ethnic groups compared with Fall 1998 proportions. It should be noted, however, that CPEC is investigating data reports from certain community colleges for accuracy, and current figures may not reflect an accurate view of current enrollment diversity at the CCCs. College going rates for public high school graduates to the State University rose for half of the racial-ethnic groups (Asian/Pacific Islanders, Blacks and Whites) and declined for the remaining groups from Fall 1998 to Fall 2000. College going rates to the University increased for all racial-ethnic groups except Native Americans which decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 5.0% in Fall 2000 from two years earlier.

*B.1.*

## First-Time Freshmen at the California Community Colleges by Racial/Ethnic Group, Fall 1991 to Fall 2000



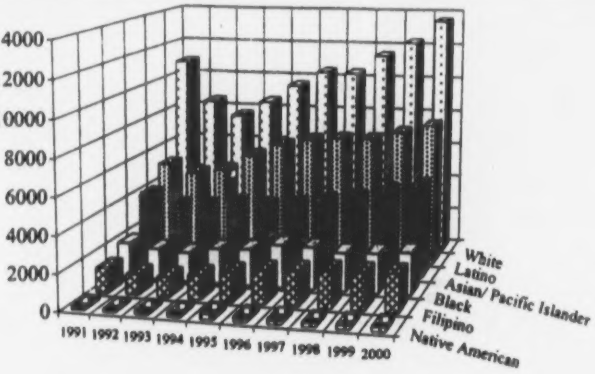
| Fall Term | Total First-Time Freshmen | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | Other | White | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1991** | **109,122** | 9,577 | 8,107 | 4,468 | 23,874 | 1,293 | 1,381 | 52,560 | 2,511 |
| **1992** | **111,950** | 10,763 | 8,323 | 4,904 | 26,474 | 1,344 | 1,625 | 51,363 | 2,577 |
| **1993** | **111,755** | 11,479 | 8,087 | 4,771 | 27,481 | 1,379 | 1,723 | 50,032 | 2,613 |
| **1994** | **108,417** | 11,610 | 8,322 | 4,583 | 27,754 | 1,345 | 1,918 | 46,724 | 2,635 |
| **1995** | **119,743** | 11,806 | 9,236 | 5,114 | 32,408 | 1,534 | 2,158 | 49,656 | 3,497 |
| **1996** | **124,385** | 11,561 | 9,497 | 4,933 | 33,770 | 1,461 | 2,445 | 51,000 | 5,007 |
| **1997** | **118,612** | 11,296 | 9,072 | 4,517 | 33,695 | 1,333 | 2,485 | 49,420 | 5,218 |
| **1998** | **121,844** | 12,081 | 8,768 | 4,679 | 34,068 | 1,251 | 2,756 | 49,963 | 6,631 |
| **1999** | **116,794** | 11,540 | 8,481 | 4,343 | 35,646 | 1,142 | 2,528 | 47,115 | 4,568 |
| **2000** | **126,742** | 12,803 | 8,481 | 4,361 | 39,421 | 1,137 | 2,741 | 50,484 | 5,667 |
| ***10-Year Percent Change*** | **16.1** | **33.7** | **4.6** | **-2.4** | **65.1** | **-12.1** | **98.5** | **-3.9** | **125.7** |

*Note: Racial/ethnic composition excludes nonresident aliens but the Total includes them.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Total number of first-time freshmen, 19 and under, regardless of high school of origin, by racial/ethnic group as reported by the California Community Colleges to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the number and racial/ethnic composition of entering freshmen, as reported at first census. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure IV.A.2. describes the 2000 cohort from California public schools while IV.B.2. and IV.B.3. present these data for the California State University and the University of California. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Ten-year trends by racial/ethnic group illustrate changes in the composition of the freshman class. |
| **Analysis:** | Overall, the number of first-time freshmen enrolled in the California Community Colleges has grown over the last ten years, increasing by 16.1 percent over that time. Changes in enrollment varied by racial-ethnic group. Latino first-time freshmen enrollment has grown steadily reaching a peak by Fall 2000. Black first-time freshmen peaked in Fall 1996, but have increased overall since 1991. Native American enrollment peaked in 1995 and has decreased annually thereafter. Asian enrollment reached a ten-year high in Fall 2000. |

*B.2.*

## First-Time Freshmen by Racial/Ethnic Group at the California State University, Fall 1991 to Fall 2000



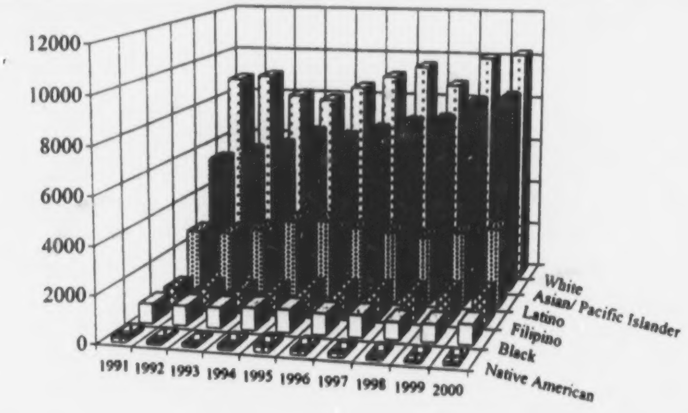
| Fall Term | Total First-Time Freshmen | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | Other | White | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1991** | **25,968** | 4,071 | 1,944 | 1,374 | 5,153 | 222 | 693 | 10,886 | 1,107 |
| **1992** | **21,831** | 3,531 | 1,721 | 1,129 | 4,702 | 181 | 524 | 8,510 | 1,026 |
| **1993** | **21,091** | 3,604 | 1,606 | 1,099 | 4,962 | 208 | 465 | 7,694 | 940 |
| **1994** | **24,023** | 3,818 | 1,939 | 1,321 | 5,903 | 235 | 552 | 8,570 | 1,020 |
| **1995** | **26,454** | 3,796 | 2,017 | 1,588 | 6,588 | 317 | 746 | 9,612 | 1,348 |
| **1996** | **29,000** | 3,965 | 2,357 | 1,797 | 6,973 | 270 | 870 | 10,462 | 1,853 |
| **1997** | **29,822** | 4,267 | 2,342 | 1,883 | 7,111 | 289 | 900 | 10,429 | 2,131 |
| **1998** | **31,352** | 4,475 | 2,123 | 2,012 | 7,137 | 244 | 975 | 11,504 | 2,396 |
| **1999** | **34,319** | 4,992 | 2,187 | 2,026 | 7,582 | 258 | 1246 | 12,297 | 3,186 |
| **2000** | **36,091** | 5,337 | 2,305 | 2,054 | 8,011 | 256 | 1274 | 13,586 | 2,721 |
| ***10-Year Percent Change*** | **39.0** | **31.1** | **18.6** | **49.5** | **55.5** | **15.3** | **83.8** | **24.8** | **145.8** |

*Note: Racial/ethnic composition excludes nonresident aliens but the Total includes them.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Total number of first-time freshmen, 19 and under, regardless of high school of origin, by racial/ethnic group as reported by the California State University to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the number and racial/ethnic composition of all entering freshmen. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure IV.A.2. describes the 2000 cohort from California public schools while IV.B.1. and IV.B.3. present these data for the community colleges and the University of California. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Ten-year trends by racial/ethnic group illustrate changes in the composition of the freshman class. |
| **Analysis:** | Overall, first-time freshmen enrollments increased 5.2 percent over last year and nearly 40 percent over their level ten years ago. Moreover, the number of freshmen from all racial-ethnic groups grew over their level ten years ago. Enrollment of Latino, Filipino and freshmen from Other racial/ethnic backgrounds exceeded systemwide growth. The greatest growth was manifested by freshmen who did not indicate their racial/ethnic background. Black and Native American freshmen followed Whites in their slower pace of growth among all freshmen at the State University. |

*B.3.*

## First-Time Freshmen by Racial/Ethnic Group at the University California, Fall 1991 to Fall 2000



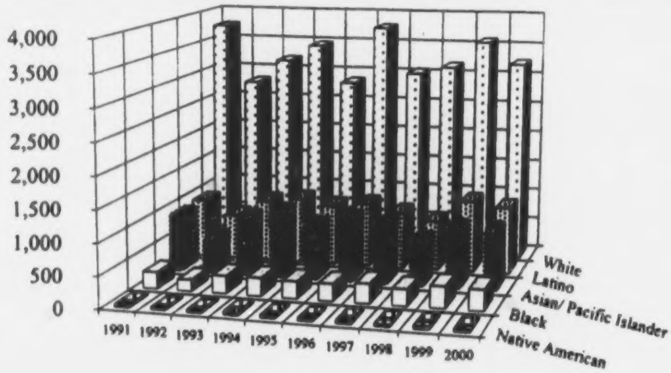
| Fall Term | Total First-Time Freshmen | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | Other | White | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1991** | **20,148** | 5,475 | 837 | 810 | 2,677 | 246 | 226 | 8,785 | 824 |
| **1992** | **20,928** | 5,898 | 846 | 870 | 2,657 | 180 | 299 | 8,965 | 932 |
| **1993** | **20,413** | 6,215 | 870 | 840 | 2,883 | 143 | 301 | 8,095 | 818 |
| **1994** | **21,598** | 6,843 | 952 | 911 | 3,344 | 208 | 344 | 7,915 | 764 |
| **1995** | **22,548** | 6,702 | 970 | 1108 | 3,425 | 258 | 414 | 8,540 | 825 |
| **1996** | **23,523** | 7,085 | 900 | 1145 | 3,203 | 239 | 467 | 9,084 | 1,097 |
| **1997** | **24,251** | 7,496 | 936 | 1191 | 3,085 | 190 | 477 | 9,570 | 1,008 |
| **1998** | **25,463** | 7,671 | 749 | 1252 | 2,929 | 173 | 391 | 8,750 | 3,235 |
| **1999** | **26,547** | 8,507 | 760 | 1340 | 3,204 | 137 | 510 | 10,042 | 1,739 |
| **2000** | **27,558** | 8,761 | 856 | 1377 | 3,438 | 161 | 515 | 10,234 | 1,891 |
| ***10-Year Percent Change*** | **36.8** | **60.0** | **2.3** | **70.0** | **28.4** | **-34.6** | **127.9** | **16.5** | **129.5** |

*Note: Racial/ethnic composition excludes nonresident aliens but the Total includes them.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Total number of first-time freshmen, 19 and under, regardless of high school of origin, by racial/ethnic group as reported by the University of California to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the number and racial/ethnic composition of entering freshmen. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure IV.A.2. describes the 2000 cohort from California public schools while IV.B.1. and IV.B.2. present these data for the community colleges and the University of California. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Ten-year trends by racial/ethnic group illustrate changes in the composition of the freshman class. |
| **Analysis:** | First-time freshmen enrollments grew by 3.8 percent over their level last year and nearly 37 percent over their level ten years ago. The largest growth occurred among freshmen who did not indicate their ethnic background. Comparisons of changes in enrollments among other ethnic groups is confounded by this unknown group. Among students with known ethnicity, only the representation of Native American freshmen declined substantially over the ten-year period. All other racial/ethnic groups gained overall although Latinos and Blacks, particularly, are only slowly regaining ground from highs achieved in mid-decade. |

*B.4.*

## First-Time Freshmen by Racial/Ethnic Group at the California Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall 1991 to Fall 2000



| Fall Term | Total CAHS First-Time Freshmen | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | White | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1991** | **6,222** | 939 | 263 | 33 | 936 | 47 | 3,753 | 155 |
| **1992** | **4,528** | 579 | 181 | 27 | 714 | 35 | 2,803 | 147 |
| **1993** | **5,690** | 940 | 280 | 35 | 981 | 41 | 3,189 | 162 |
| **1994** | **6,211** | 1,080 | 285 | 32 | 1,045 | 56 | 3,457 | 200 |
| **1995** | **5,262** | 900 | 271 | 12 | 964 | 46 | 2,846 | 159 |
| **1996** | **6,551** | 1,037 | 272 | 14 | 1,023 | 42 | 3,780 | 338 |
| **1997** | **5,857** | 984 | 309 | 4 | 911 | 47 | 3,035 | 326 |
| **1998** | **5,315** | 756 | 263 | 10 | 796 | 39 | 3,154 | 270 |
| **1999** | **6,528** | 990 | 342 | 46 | 1,151 | 54 | 3,576 | 325 |
| **2000** | **8,231** | 967 | 329 | 20 | 1,077 | 39 | 3,227 | 2,525 |
| ***10-Year Percent Change*** | 32.3 | **3.0** | **25.1** | **-39.4** | **15.1** | **-17.0** | **-14.0** | **1529.0** |

*Note: Racial/ethnic composition excludes nonresident aliens but the Total includes them.*

**Definition of Measure:** Total number of first-time freshmen, 19 and under, regardless of high school of origin, by racial/ethnic group as reported by the California independent colleges and universities on the IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the number and racial/ethnic composition of all entering freshmen.

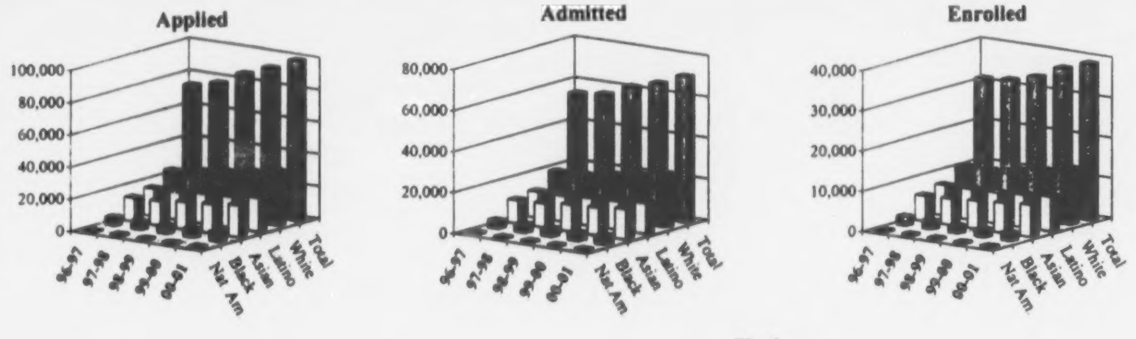
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.A.2. describes the 2000 cohort from California public schools enrolling in public higher education and IV.B.1 to IV.B.3 present these data for public postsecondary education.

**Comparison Group:** Ten-year trends by racial/ethnic group illustrate changes in the composition of the freshman class.

**Analysis:** Total freshman enrollment in independent colleges and universities increased 26.1 percent in the last year and 32.3 percent over the last ten years. Enrollment diversity has been mixed among all racial/ethnic groups. Asians have increased slightly from ten years earlier. Blacks and Latinos achieved numerical and percentage increases. Filipinos, Native Americans and Whites decreased over the reporting period. However, CPEC is investigating the accuracy of the Fall 2000 figure of freshmen whose racial/ethnic background is Unknown.

*C.1.*

## Disposition of Unduplicated Applications for Admission by Racial/Ethnic Group for First-Time Freshmen at the California State University, 1996-97 to 2000-01

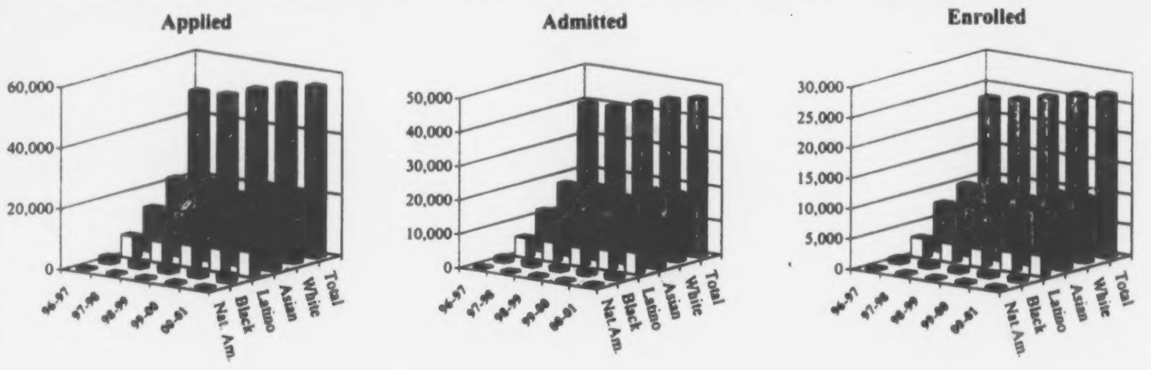


| | | Asian | | Black | | Latino | | Native American | | White | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **1996-97** | **Applied** | 14,386 | | 6,133 | | 16,899 | | 736 | | 24,896 | | 74,078 | |
| | **Admitted** | 11,210 | 77.9 | 4,028 | 65.7 | 12,592 | 74.5 | 529 | 71.9 | 19,781 | 79.5 | 54,935 | 74.2 |
| | **Enrolled** | 6,216 | 55.5 | 2,563 | 63.6 | 7,478 | 59.4 | 287 | 54.3 | 11,036 | 55.8 | 31,259 | 56.9 |
| **1997-98** | **Applied** | 14,969 | | 6,202 | | 16,880 | | 755 | | 26,614 | | 77,825 | |
| | **Admitted** | 11,591 | 77.4 | 4,025 | 64.9 | 12,437 | 73.7 | 514 | 68.1 | 20,288 | 76.2 | 56,333 | 72.4 |
| | **Enrolled** | 6,501 | 56.1 | 2,546 | 63.3 | 7,482 | 60.2 | 304 | 59.1 | 10,993 | 54.2 | 31,853 | 56.5 |
| **1998-99** | **Applied** | 16,883 | | 6,125 | | 18,358 | | 690 | | 29,363 | | 85,987 | |
| | **Admitted** | 12,910 | 76.5 | 3,950 | 64.5 | 13,446 | 73.2 | 474 | 68.7 | 22,535 | 76.7 | 61,839 | 71.9 |
| | **Enrolled** | 6,910 | 53.5 | 2,264 | 57.3 | 7,574 | 56.3 | 260 | 54.9 | 12,137 | 53.9 | 33,546 | 54.2 |
| **1999-00** | **Applied** | 18,006 | | 6,427 | | 19,075 | | 719 | | 31,518 | | 92,123 | |
| | **Admitted** | 13,586 | 75.5 | 3,977 | 61.9 | 13,701 | 71.8 | 509 | 70.8 | 24,213 | 76.8 | 65,562 | 71.2 |
| | **Enrolled** | 7,410 | 54.5 | 2,384 | 59.9 | 8,030 | 58.6 | 280 | 55.0 | 12,968 | 53.6 | 36,688 | 56.0 |
| **2000-01** | **Applied** | 19,705 | | 6,919 | | 20,859 | | 717 | | 34,621 | | 99,143 | |
| | **Admitted** | 14,725 | 74.7 | 4,250 | 61.4 | 14,837 | 71.1 | 488 | 68.1 | 26,719 | 77.2 | 70,894 | 71.5 |
| | **Enrolled** | 7,881 | 53.5 | 2,510 | 59.1 | 8,555 | 57.7 | 275 | 56.4 | 14,452 | 54.1 | 38,912 | 54.9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | The number of unduplicated applicants, those admitted and those enrolling as first-time freshmen at the California State University, as reported by CSU Division of Analytic Studies.<br>The applied and admitted categories count multiple applications to CSU campuses only once.<br>Ethnic group counts do not include non-resident aliens. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the disposition of applications for freshmen enrollment at the State University and provides some sense of changes in enrollment demand. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures IV.A. and IV.B. provide statewide context. Measure IV.C.2. shows these data for the University of California. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Application numbers broadly define student interest and the source population, while the number admitted may indicate changes in qualifications of applicants, and enrollment numbers define admitted applicants' final choice. |
| **Analysis:** | The number of freshman applicants have risen 33.8 percent since 1996-97. Applicants from all racial/ethnic groups except Native Americans contributed to this increase. However, the overall acceptance rate declined by 2.7 percentage points and was distributed across all groups, particularly among Black applicants whose acceptance rate dropped 4.3 percentage points. Enrollment rates dropped overall and for each ethnic group except Native Americans. Growth in new freshmen again stemmed from the large increase in the number of applicants. |

*C.2.*

## Disposition of Unduplicated Applications for Admission by Racial/Ethnic Group for First-Time Freshmen at the University of California, 1996-97 to 2000-01



| | | Asian | | Black | | Latino | | Native American | | White | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **1996-97** | **Applied** | 14,320 | | 2,305 | | 7,191 | | 414 | | 22,081 | | 48,585 | |
| | **Admitted** | 11,951 | 83.5 | 1,628 | 70.6 | 5,744 | 79.9 | 360 | 87.0 | 18,362 | 83.2 | 40,007 | 82.3 |
| | **Enrolled** | 7,866 | 65.8 | 888 | 54.5 | 3,209 | 55.9 | 237 | 65.8 | 9,953 | 54.2 | 23,189 | 58.0 |
| **1997-98** | **Applied** | 14,806 | | 2,141 | | 6,933 | | 358 | | 23,054 | | 49,030 | |
| | **Admitted** | 12,450 | 84.1 | 1,556 | 72.7 | 5,740 | 82.8 | 309 | 86.3 | 18,900 | 82.0 | 40,427 | 82.5 |
| | **Enrolled** | 8,110 | 65.1 | 917 | 58.9 | 3,131 | 54.5 | 183 | 59.2 | 10,567 | 55.9 | 23,682 | 58.6 |
| **1998-99** | **Applied** | 14,677 | | 2,151 | | 7,285 | | 408 | | 20,224 | | 52,301 | |
| | **Admitted** | 12,441 | 84.8 | 1,368 | 63.6 | 5,503 | 75.5 | 316 | 77.5 | 16,949 | 83.8 | 42,741 | 81.7 |
| | **Enrolled** | 8,245 | 66.3 | 739 | 54.0 | 2,948 | 53.6 | 168 | 53.2 | 9,336 | 55.1 | 24,877 | 58.2 |
| **1999-00** | **Applied** | 16,473 | | 2,271 | | 7,709 | | 405 | | 24,655 | | 55,402 | |
| | **Admitted** | 13,766 | 83.6 | 1,453 | 64.0 | 5,860 | 76.0 | 295 | 72.8 | 20,366 | 82.6 | 45,000 | 81.2 |
| | **Enrolled** | 9,134 | 66.4 | 756 | 52.0 | 3,233 | 55.2 | 280 | 94.9 | 10,962 | 53.8 | 25,970 | 57.7 |
| **2000-01** | **Applied** | 16,846 | | 2,376 | | 8,234 | | 374 | | 24,351 | | 56,310 | |
| | **Admitted** | 14,313 | 85.0 | 1,536 | 64.6 | 6,397 | 77.7 | 288 | 77.0 | 20,441 | 83.9 | 46,521 | 82.6 |
| | **Enrolled** | 9,486 | 66.3 | 832 | 54.2 | 3,479 | 54.4 | 161 | 55.9 | 11,034 | 54.0 | 26,826 | 57.7 |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of unduplicated applicants, those admitted and those enrolling as first-time freshmen at the University of California, as reported by the University of California.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the disposition of applications for freshmen enrollment at the University and provides some sense of changes in enrollment demand.

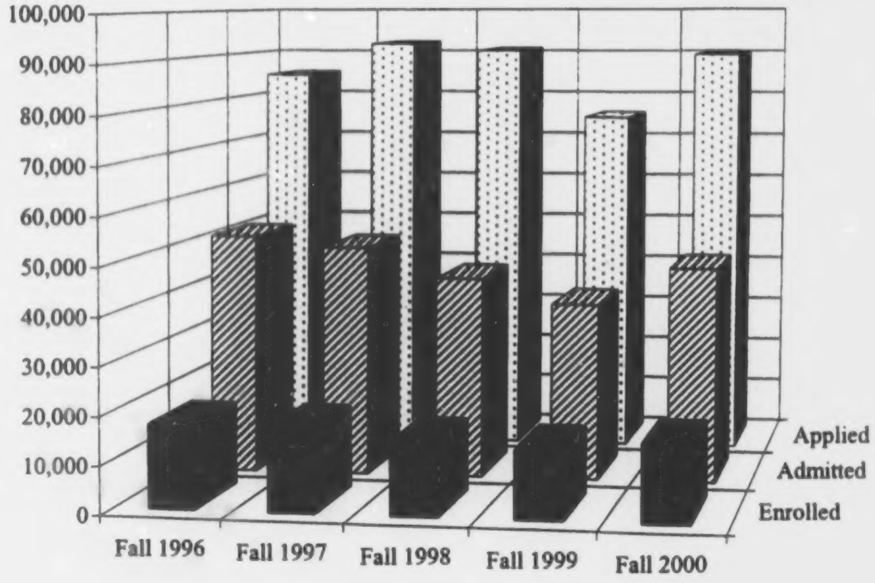
**Related Measures:** Measures IV.A. and IV.B. provide statewide context. Measure IV.C.1. shows State University data.

**Comparison Group:** Application numbers broadly define student interest and the source population, while the number admitted may indicate changes in qualifications of applicants, and enrollment numbers define admitted applicants' final choice.

**Analysis:** The number of freshmen applicants to the University increased by 15.9 percent since 1996-97. Applications from students of all racial/ethnic groups except Native Americans increased. The proportion of applicants admitted declined significantly for Blacks, Latinos and Native Americans. The proportion of admitted students from these three groups who actually enrolled also decreased. Despite the proportional declines, the number of newly enrolled Black and Latino freshmen at the University increased in 2000-01 from the previous year.

*C.3.*

## Disposition of Applications for Freshmen Admission at California Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall 1996 to Fall 2000



| | Fall 1996 | | Fall 1997 | | Fall 1998 | | Fall 1999 | | Fall 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Applied** | 85,201 | | 92,398 | | 90,824 | | 75,596 | | 89,913 | |
| **Admitted** | 51,512 | 60.5 | 49,364 | 53.4 | 42,995 | 47.3 | 37,706 | 49.9 | 45,756 | 50.9 |
| **Enrolled** | 17,715 | 34.4 | 17,713 | 35.9 | 15,514 | 36.1 | 14,465 | 38.4 | 16,241 | 35.5 |
| **Number of institutions** | **50** | | **53** | | **45** | | **39** | | **43** | |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of applicants, those admitted and those enrolling as first-time freshmen at reporting independent colleges and universities.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the disposition of applications for freshmen enrollment at independent colleges and universities and provides some sense of changes in enrollment demand.

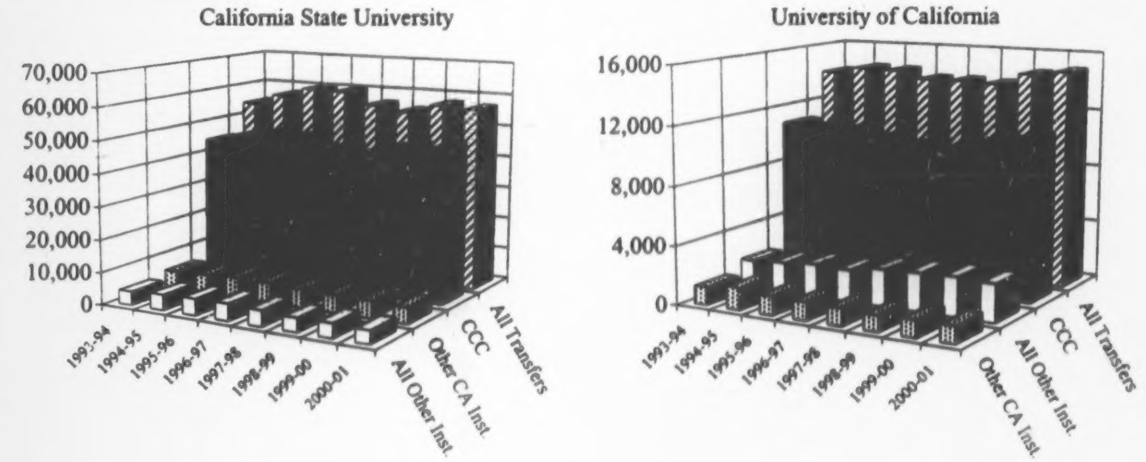
**Related Measures:** Measures IV.A. and IV.B. provide statewide context. Measure IV.C.1. and C.2. shows these data for the State's public universities.

**Comparison Group:** Application numbers broadly define student interest and the source population, while the number admitted may indicate changes in qualifications of applicants, and enrollment numbers define admitted applicants' final choice.

**Analysis:** With four more institutions reporting in Fall 2000 than in Fall 1999 -- but seven fewer than in 1996, it is difficult to interpret trends in applications, acceptance rates and enrollment rates. Despite the increase in reporting institutions in 2000, applicants achieved a slightly higher acceptance rate (by 1 percentage point) as in 1999. Conversely, they achieved a lower enrollment rate (by nearly 3 percentage points) as those reporting in Fall 1999. Over the four-year period, there was a slight increase in the enrollment rate, from 34.4 percent in Fall 1996 to 35.5 percent in Fall 2000.

*D.*

## Origins of New Undergraduate Transfer Students to the California State University and the University of California, Full-Year 1993-94 to 2000-01


California State University

University of California

| | California State University | | | | University of California | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Year | All New Transfer Students | California Community Colleges | Other California Institutions | All Other Institutions | All New Transfer Students | California Community Colleges | Other California Institutions | All Other Institutions |
| **1993-94** | 54,189 | 44,454 | 5,474 | 4,261 | 14,073 | 10,930 | 1,218 | 1,925 |
| **1994-95** | 57,339 | 46,912 | 5,675 | 4,752 | 14,462 | 10,915 | 1,501 | 2,046 |
| **1995-96** | 60,153 | 48,688 | 6,399 | 5,066 | 14,381 | 10,879 | 1,257 | 2,245 |
| **1996-97** | 59,783 | 48,349 | 6,192 | 5,242 | 13,880 | 10,479 | 1,227 | 2,174 |
| **1997-98** | 56,082 | 45,546 | 5,665 | 4,871 | 13,909 | 10,193 | 1,187 | 2,529 |
| **1998-99** | 54,601 | 44,989 | 5,394 | 4,218 | 13,831 | 10,150 | 1,079 | 2,602 |
| **1999-00** | 57,401 | 47,706 | 5,312 | 4,383 | 14,655 | 10,821 | 1,147 | 2,687 |
| **2000-01** | 56,814 | 47,900 | 4,851 | 4,063 | 14,933 | 11,215 | 1,148 | 2,570 |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of transfer students enrolling during the academic year by institution of origin type, as reported by the California State University and the University of California to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the number and origin of new students entering beyond the first-time freshman level.

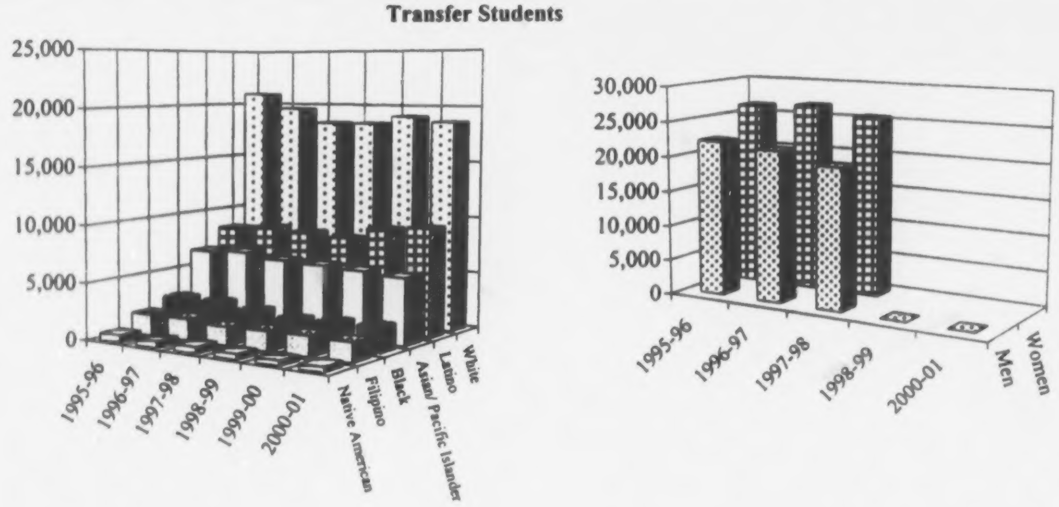
**Related Measures:** Measure IV. E. describes the racial/ethnic composition of community college transfers and IV.F. describes the pattern of applicants, admits and enrollments of these transfers.

**Comparison Group:** Differences in representation of transfer students from different source institutions over the last eight years relates to major Master Plan and legislated transfer policies.

**Analysis:** 2000-01 saw mixed results in the number of students transferring from the California Community Colleges to the State's public universities after rebounding in 1999-00 from a three-year decline at the State University and a five-year decline at the Univerity through 1998-99. In 2000-01, CCC transfers increased by only 194 (0.4 percent) at the State University and by 394 (3.6 percent) at the University. At the State University, transfers from other California institutions and from all other institutions declined, reaching lows for the eight-year period. Transfers to the University from other California institutions remained constant, but those transferring from all other institutions saw a decline from their seven-year high achieved in 1999-00.

*E.1.*

## Full-Year Community College Transfers by Racial/Ethnic Group and Gender to the California State University, 1995-96 to 2000-01

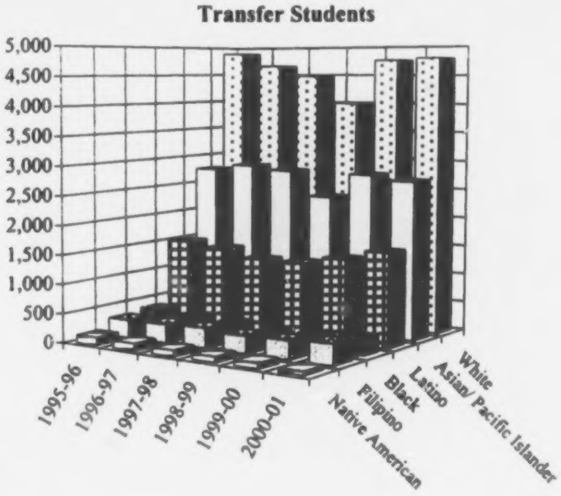


| Full Year | Total Transfer Students | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | White | Total, Declared Ethnicity | Ethnicity Unknown | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995-96 | 48,688 | 6,562 | 2,836 | 1,840 | 8,334 | 641 | 20,931 | 41,144 | 5,973 | 22,246 | 26,442 |
| 1996-97 | 48,349 | 6,741 | 2,799 | 1,867 | 8,661 | 604 | 19,623 | 40,295 | 6,551 | 21,525 | 26,824 |
| 1997-98 | 45,546 | 6,346 | 2,442 | 1,626 | 8,464 | 565 | 18,341 | 37,784 | 6,287 | 19,955 | 25,591 |
| 1998-99 | 44,989 | 6,230 | 2,105 | 1,711 | 8,201 | 475 | 18,375 | 37,097 | 7,892 | Recent data | |
| 1999-00 | 47,706 | 6,056 | 2,261 | 1,776 | 9,296 | 442 | 19,064 | 38,895 | 8,849 | on gender | |
| 2000-01 | 47,900 | 5,834 | 2,343 | 1,687 | 9,606 | 439 | 18,650 | 38,559 | 7,304 | not reported. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of new community college transfer students for the academic year, by racial/ethnic group, as reported by the State University to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the racial/ethnic composition of the pool of new community college transfers to the State University over the full academic year. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure IV.E.2. describes the University's community college transfer pool while Measure IV.F.1. describes the applicant, admit, and enrollment pattern for these transfers. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Full-year transfer data over the last six years by racial/ethnic group provides an indicator of the relative impact of transfer on baccalaureate opportunities for different groups of students. |
| **Analysis:** | The total number of community college transfers to the State University increased in 2000-01 by only 0.4 percent from 1999-00 figures, far short of the annual CSU goal of 5 percent. An increase in Black (+82) and Latino transfer students (+310) comprised all of the increase. All other racial/ethnic group numbers declined -- Asians (-222), Filipinos (-89), Native Americans (-3), Whites (-414) and transfer students from unknown racial/ethnic backgrounds (-1,545). Among all racial/ethnic groups, only Latinos have recovered, even surpassed, numerical highs achieved in prior years. |

*E. 2.*

## Full-Year Community College Transfers by Racial/Ethnic Group and Gender to the University of California, 1995-96 to 2000-01



| Full Year | Total Transfer Students | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | White | Total, Declared Ethnicity | Ethnicity Unknown | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995-96 | 10,879 | 2,767 | 386 | 310 | 1,503 | 137 | 4,888 | 9,991 | 888 | Transfer data by gender is not currently reported. | |
| 1996-97 | 10,479 | 2,863 | 333 | 318 | 1,430 | 124 | 4,664 | 9,732 | 747 | | |
| 1997-98 | 10,193 | 2,806 | 293 | 340 | 1,300 | 102 | 4,487 | 9,328 | 865 | | |
| 1998-99 | 10,150 | 2,377 | 228 | 296 | 1,302 | 97 | 4,000 | 8,300 | 1,861 | | |
| 1999-00 | 10,821 | 2,800 | 272 | 314 | 1,432 | 92 | 4,763 | 9,673 | 1,154 | | |
| 2000-01 | 11,215 | 2,721 | 316 | 355 | 1,601 | 65 | 4,800 | 9,858 | 828 | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of new community college transfer students for the academic year, by racial/ethnic group, as reported by the State University to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the racial/ethnic composition of the pool of new community college transfers to the State University over the full academic year.

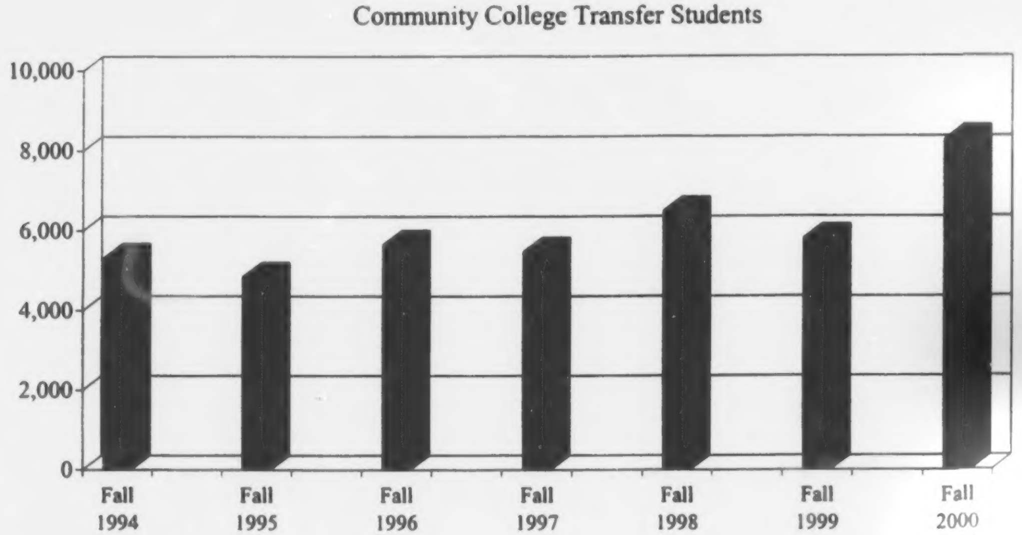
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.E.1. describes the State University's community college transfer pool while Measure IV.F.2. describes the applicant, admit, and enrollment pattern for these transfers.

**Comparison Group:** Full-year transfer data over the last six years by racial/ethnic group provides an indicator of the relative impact of transfer on baccalaureate opportunities for different groups of students.

**Analysis:** The total number of California community college transfers to the University increased in 2000-01 by 3.6 from 1999-00, short of the annual UC goal of 6 percent. All racial-ethnic groups saw one-year increases except Asians (-79) and Native Americans (-27). Despite the one-year increases, Black and Native American transfer students have not yet recovered their numerical highs of prior years. White transfer students have nearly regained their former numerical standing. Filipino and Latino transfer students have increased in overall numbers since 1995-96.

*E.3.*

## Community College Transfers Enrolling at California Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall 1994 to Fall 2000

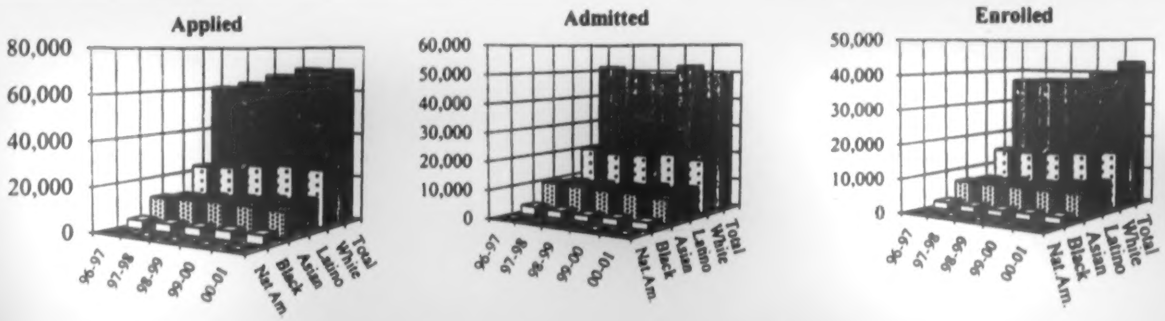


| | Fall 1994 | Fall 1995 | Fall 1996 | Fall 1997 | Fall 1998 | Fall 1999 | Fall 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Community College Transfer Students** | 5,325 | 4,853 | 5,661 | 5,478 | 6,497 | 5,814 | 8,271 |
| **Number of Institutions** | 33 | 36 | 32 | 37 | 44 | 39 | [illegible] |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of new community college transfer students for the academic year, as reported by California independent colleges and universities. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the number of new community college transfers to independent colleges and universities in the fall semester. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure IV.E.1 and E.2. describe the public universities' community college transfer pools while Measure IV.F.3 describes the applicant, admit, and enrollment pattern for these transfers. |
| **Comparison Group:** | These transfer data over the last seven years provide some indication of shifts in the transfer objectives among some community college students seeking baccalaureate opportunities. |
| **Analysis:** | The number of California Community College students transferring to fifty independent colleges and universities increased by 55.3 percent over the past six years, although the number of institutions reporting annually has varied from a low of 32 to a high of 49.<br>**Note:** Recent CPEC efforts have been made to collect longitudinal data from all 65 independent colleges and universities that enroll community college transfer students. Data from fifty institutions are reported here. |

F.1.

## Disposition of Unduplicated Applications for Admission by Racial/Ethnic Group for Upper Division Community College Transfer Students at the California State University, 1996-97 to 2000-01



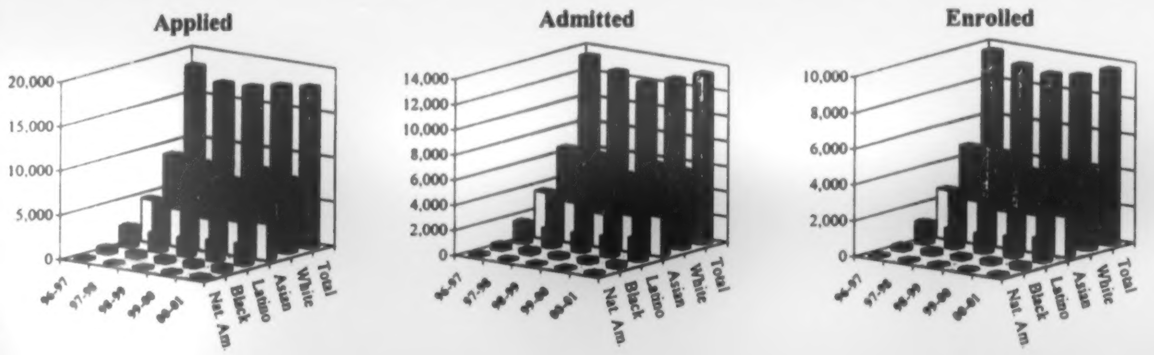
| | | Asian | | Black | | Latino | | Native American | | White | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| **1996-97** | **Applied** | **11,667** | | **3,865** | | **10,711** | | **764** | | **22,973** | | **60,793** | |
| | Admitted | 9,924 | 85.1 | 2,952 | 76.4 | 9,049 | 84.5 | 626 | 81.9 | 20,079 | 87.4 | 51,498 | 84.7 |
| | Enrolled | 6,910 | 69.6 | 2,068 | 70.1 | 6,581 | 72.7 | 453 | 72.4 | 14,651 | 73.0 | 36,884 | 71.6 |
| 1997-98 | Applied | 12,055 | | 3,767 | | 11,788 | | 824 | | 23,474 | | 63,232 | |
| | Admitted | 9,386 | 77.9 | 2,526 | 67.1 | 9,238 | 78.4 | 568 | 68.9 | 18,866 | 80.4 | 49,115 | 77.7 |
| | **Enrolled** | 6,894 | 73.4 | 1,883 | 74.5 | 7,053 | 76.3 | 435 | 76.6 | 14,551 | 77.1 | 37,269 | 75.9 |
| **1998-99** | **Applied** | **12,481** | | **3,745** | | **12,393** | | **725** | | **25,466** | | **67,192** | |
| | **Admitted** | **8,975** | **71.9** | **2,252** | **60.1** | **9,108** | **73.5** | **514** | **70.9** | **19,173** | **75.3** | **48,695** | **72.5** |
| | **Enrolled** | **6,942** | **77.3** | **1,675** | **74.4** | **6,866** | **75.4** | **395** | **76.8** | **14,924** | **77.8** | **37,519** | **77.0** |
| 1999-00 | Applied | 12,148 | | 3,995 | | 13,463 | | 670 | | 26,412 | | 70,403 | |
| | Admitted | 8,970 | 73.8 | 2,494 | 62.4 | 10,189 | 75.7 | 482 | 71.9 | 20,296 | 76.8 | 52,291 | 74.3 |
| | Enrolled | 6,868 | 76.6 | 1,842 | 73.9 | 7,792 | 76.5 | 365 | 75.7 | 15,617 | 76.9 | 39,973 | 76.4 |
| 2000-01 | Applied | 11,522 | | 4,096 | | 14,075 | | 652 | | 25,545 | | 69,986 | |
| | Admitted | 8,239 | 71.5 | 2,444 | 59.7 | 10,224 | 72.6 | 442 | 67.8 | 18,959 | 74.2 | 50,168 | 71.7 |
| | **Enrolled** | **6,918** | **84.0** | **2,004** | **82.0** | **8,781** | **85.9** | **389** | **88.0** | **16,502** | **87.0** | **43,160** | **86.0** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | The number of unduplicated applicants, those admitted, and those enrolling as new Upper Division community college transfer students at the California State University, as reported by the CSU Division of Analytic Studies. The applied and admitted categories count multiple applications to CSU campuses only once. Ethnic group counts do not include non-resident aliens. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the disposition of applications for transfer enrollment at the State University and provides some sense of changes in enrollment demand. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure IV.D. provides the statewide context. Measure IV.F.2 shows University data. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Application numbers broadly define student interest and the source population, while the number admitted may indicate changes in qualifications of applicants, and enrollment numbers define admitted applicants' final choice. |
| **Analysis:** | Total community college transfer applicants decreased by 0.6 percentage points in 2000-01. Decreases in Asian (-626) and White (-867) transfer students contributed to this decrease. Acceptance rates dropped significantly from 1996-97 levels across all racial/ethnic groups. Conversely, enrollment rates for all groups has increased over the five-year period and resulted in a one-year increase in 2000-01 of 3,187 enrollees, an increase of 8.0 percent. |

76

*F.2.*

## Disposition of Unduplicated Applications for Admission by Racial/Ethnic Group for Transfer Students at the University of California, Fall 1996 to Fall 2000

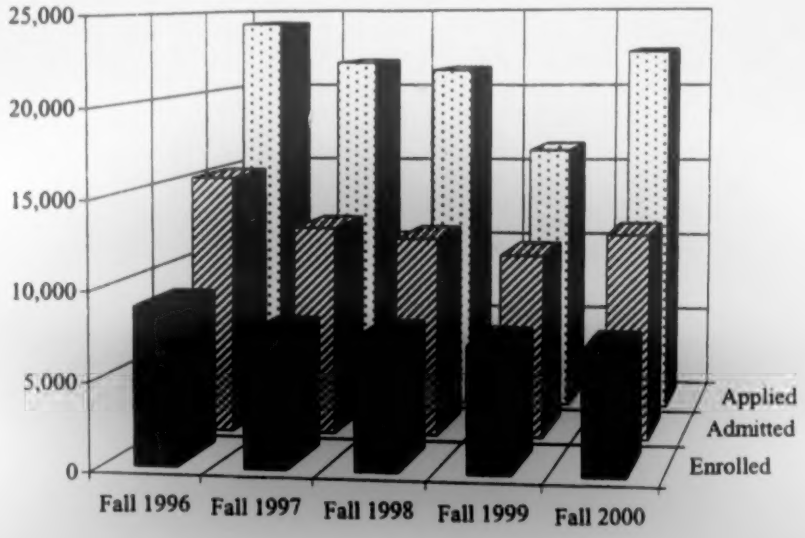


| Fall Term | | Asian Number | Asian Percent | Black Number | Black Percent | Latino Number | Latino Percent | Native American Number | Native American Percent | White Number | White Percent | Total Number | Total Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1996 | Applied | 4,841 | | 771 | | 2,540 | | 233 | | 9,221 | | **18,470** | |
| | Admitted | 3,703 | 76.5 | 455 | 59.0 | 1,829 | 72.0 | 159 | 68.2 | 6,738 | **73.1** | **13,494** | **73.1** |
| | Enrolled | 2,733 | 73.8 | 300 | 65.9 | 1,294 | 70.7 | 113 | 71.1 | 4,838 | **71.8** | **9,725** | **72.1** |
| 1997 | Applied | 4,275 | | 637 | | 2,203 | | 180 | | 8,820 | | **17,021** | |
| | **Admitted** | **3,231** | **75.6** | **398** | **62.5** | **1,628** | **73.9** | **126** | **70.0** | **6,580** | **74.6** | **12,631** | **74.2** |
| | **Enrolled** | **2,389** | **73.9** | **287** | **72.1** | **1,176** | **72.2** | **91** | **72.2** | **4,761** | **72.4** | **9,206** | **72.9** |
| **1998** | **Applied** | **3,739** | | **559** | | **2,215** | | **183** | | **7,465** | | **17,122** | |
| | **Admitted** | **2,724** | **72.9** | **312** | **55.8** | **1,562** | **70.5** | **122** | **66.7** | **5,370** | **71.9** | **12,076** | **70.5** |
| | Enrolled | 2,055 | 75.4 | 219 | 70.2 | 1,132 | 72.5 | 88 | 72.1 | 3,994 | **74.4** | **8,959** | **74.2** |
| 1999 | Applied | 3,949 | | 596 | | 2,402 | | 176 | | 9,071 | | **17,758** | |
| | Admitted | 2,955 | 74.8 | 358 | 60.1 | 1,699 | 70.7 | 111 | 63.1 | 6,517 | **71.8** | **12,739** | **71.7** |
| | Enrolled | 2,119 | 71.7 | 245 | 68.4 | 1,215 | 71.5 | 81 | 73.0 | 4,684 | **71.9** | **9,139** | **71.7** |
| 2000 | Applied | 4,192 | | 615 | | 2,496 | | 152 | | 8,536 | | **18,107** | |
| | **Admitted** | **3,183** | **75.9** | **393** | **63.9** | **1,924** | **77.1** | **89** | **58.6** | **6,388** | **74.8** | **13,492** | **74.5** |
| | **Enrolled** | **2,295** | **72.1** | **279** | **71.0** | **1,388** | **72.1** | **62** | **69.7** | **4,627** | **72.4** | **9,711** | **72.0** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | The number of applicants, those admitted and those enrolling as new community college transfer students at the University of California, as reported by the University. Note: Asians include Filipinos and Pacific Islanders, Whites includes East Indian/Pakistanis. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes the disposition of applications for enrollment as transfers at the University and provides some sense of changes in enrollment demand. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures IV.D. provide statewide context. Measure IV.F.1. presents the State University data. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Application numbers broadly define student interest and the source population, while the number admitted may indicate changes in qualifications of applicants, and enrollment numbers define admitted applicants' final choice. |
| **Analysis:** | Despite a recent increase, the number of community college transfer applicants to the University has steadily decreased since fall 1996 with the decrease distributed across all racial-ethnic groups. Acceptance rates and enrollment rates increased for all groups except Asians and Native Americans from four years ago. Similarly, in the most recent year, admittance and enrollment rates increased for all groups except Native Americans. |

F.3.

## Disposition of Applications for Admission by Transfer Students at California Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall 1996 to Fall 2000



| | Fall 1996 | | Fall 1997 | | Fall 1998 | | Fall 1999 | | Fall 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Applied** | 24,244 | | 21,773 | | 21,291 | | 16,247 | | 22,439 | |
| **Admitted** | 15,249 | 62.9 | 12,314 | 56.6 | 11,725 | 55.1 | 10,793 | 66.4 | 12,048 | 53.7 |
| **Enrolled** | 9,050 | 59.3 | 7,573 | 61.5 | 7,474 | 63.7 | 7,160 | 66.3 | 7,010 | 58.2 |
| **Number of institutions** | **50** | | **53** | | **45** | | **39** | | **43** | |

**Definition of Measure:** The number of applicants, those admitted and those enrolling as transfer students at the independent colleges and universities.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the disposition of applications for transfer enrollment at independent colleges and universities and provides some sense of changes in enrollment demand.

**Related Measures:** Measures IV.F.1. and 2. provide these data for the State's public universities.

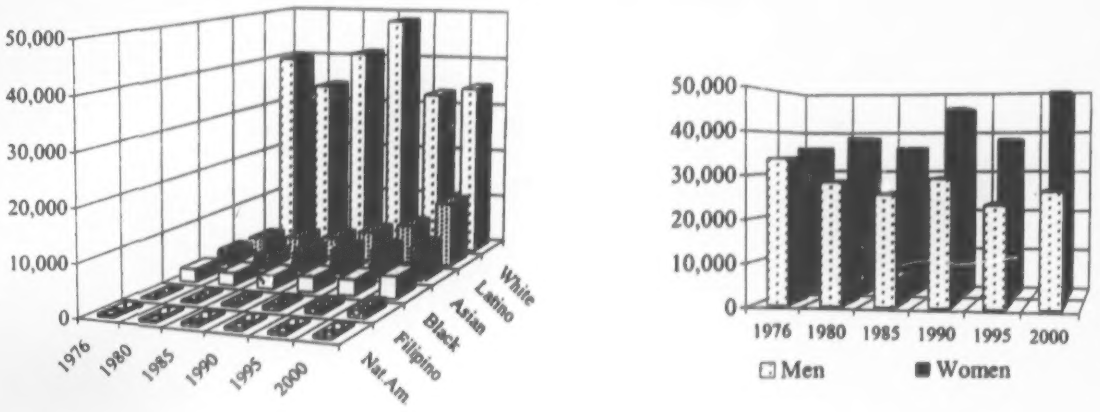
**Comparison Group:** Application numbers broadly define student interest and the source population, while the number admitted may indicate changes in qualifications of applicants, and enrollment numbers define admitted applicants' final choice.

**Analysis:** Four more independent colleges and universities reported on the number of new community college transfer students applying to their institutions for Fall 2000. With four more institutions reporting in Fall 2000 than in Fall 1999 – but seven fewer than in Fall 1996 – it is difficult to interpret transfer trends. Despite more institutions from the previous year on which to determine change, transfer students to independent institutions achieved lower acceptance and enrollment rates yielding a smaller number of new community college transfer students enrolling at these institutions.

Note: Recent CPEC efforts have been made to collect longitudinal data from all 65 independent colleges and universities that enroll community college transfer students. Data from fifty institutions are reported here.

*G.1.*

## Graduate Enrollment by Racial/Ethnic Group at the California State University
## Fall 1976, Fall 1980, Fall 1985, Fall 1990, Fall 1995 and Fall 2000



| Fall Term | Total Graduate Students | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | Other | White | Total, Declared Ethnicity | Men | Women | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 61,581 | 5,892 | 3,122 | 1,002 | 7,610 | 510 | 1,413 | 33,021 | 52,570 | 23,245 | 38,336 | 6,289 |
| | | 11.2% | 5.9% | 1.9% | 14.5% | 1.0% | 2.7% | 62.8% | | 37.7% | 62.3% | 10.2% |
| 2000 | 75,903 | 7,062 | 4,373 | 1,532 | 12,738 | 611 | 2,065 | 34,621 | 63,002 | 26,271 | 49,632 | 7,372 |
| | | 11.2% | 6.9% | 2.4% | 20.2% | 1.0% | 3.3% | 55.0% | | 34.6% | 65.4% | 9.7% |
| Percent Change | 23.3% | 19.9% | 40.1% | 52.9% | 67.4% | 19.8% | 46.1% | 4.8% | 19.8% | 13.0% | 29.5% | 17.2% |

**Definition of Measure:** Numbers of postbaccalaureate, graduate program, and joint doctoral students by racial/ethnic group and gender as reported by the State University to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers and diversity of post-baccalaureate and graduate students. Post-baccalaureate students are included because of the State University's major responsibility for teacher education.

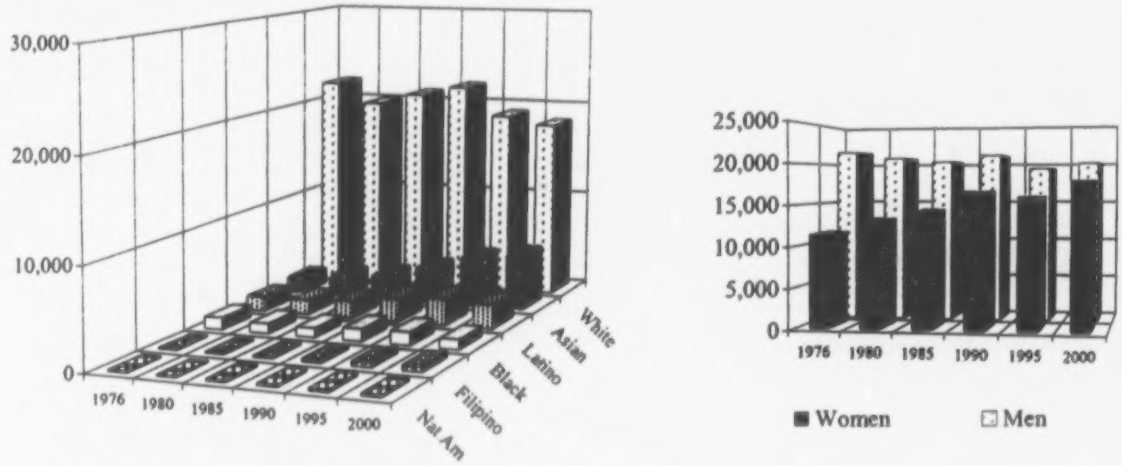
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.H.1. describes the disposition of postbaccalaureate and graduate applicants by racial/ ethnic group; V.C.1. describes the racial/ethnic and gender composition of bachelor degree recipients; and V.D.1. describes graduate degree recipients at the State University.

**Comparison Group:** The size and composition of these enrollments in 1995 provides the baseline data for assessing current progress related to educational equity.

**Analysis:** Fall 2000 graduate enrollments at the State University increased by 23.3 percent over five years ago. Growth occurred among students from all racial-ethnic groups with the largest numerical and proportional increase occurring among Latino graduate students. The growth rates for Blacks, Filipinos and students from Other racial/ethnic backgrounds also exceed the systemwide average. While the numbers of men and women in graduate programs rose, the rate of growth for women was twice that of men.

*G.2.*

## Graduate Enrollment by Racial/Ethnic Group at the University of California, Fall 1976, Fall 1980, Fall 1985, Fall 1990, Fall 1995 and Fall 2000



| Fall Term | Total Graduate Students | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Filipino | Latino | Native American | Other | White | Total, Declared Ethnicity | Men | Women | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 35,359 | 5,188 | 1,334 | 494 | 2,695 | 240 | 579 | 19,036 | 29,566 | 19,370 | 15,989 | 1,885 |
| | | 17.5% | 4.5% | 1.7% | 9.1% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 64.4% | | 54.8% | 45.2% | 5.3% |
| 2000 | 37,909 | 5,783 | 1,005 | 522 | 2,450 | 200 | 786 | 18,211 | 28,957 | 20,007 | 17,902 | 2,833 |
| | | 20.0% | 3.5% | 1.8% | 8.5% | 0.7% | 2.7% | 62.9% | | 52.8% | 47.2% | 7.5% |
| Percent Change | 7.2% | 11.5% | -24.7% | 5.7% | -9.1% | -16.7% | 35.8% | -4.3% | -2.1% | 3.3% | 12.0% | 50.3% |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of graduate students by racial/ethnic group and gender, excluding medical interns and residents, as reported by the University to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers and diversity of graduate students at the University.

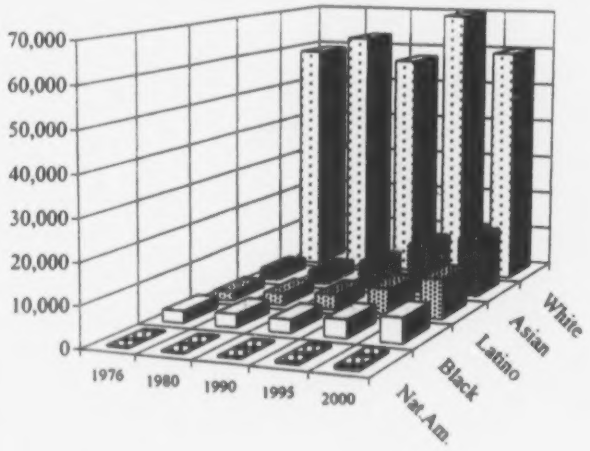
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.H.2. describes the disposition of graduate applications by racial/ethnic group. Measure V.D.2. and V.E. describe the racial/ethnic and gender composition of degree recipients.

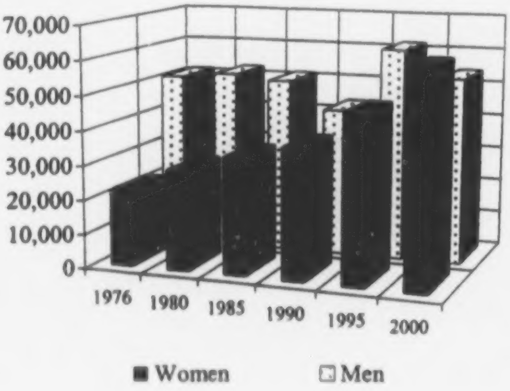
**Comparison Group:** The size and composition of graduate enrollments in 1995 provides the baseline data for assessing current progress related to educational equity.

**Analysis:** Graduate enrollments increased modestly over their level five years ago and increases in the numbers of Asians and graduate students from Other racial/ethnic backgrounds accounted for the entire increase. In fact, growth in those two groups compensated for declines in the numbers of graduate students from all other racial-ethnic groups. Similarly, growth in the number of women graduate students accounted for two-thirds of the overall increase by gender.

*G.3.*

## Graduate and Professional Enrollment by Racial/Ethnic Group at California Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall 1976, Fall 1980, Fall 1985, Fall 1990, Fall 1995 and Fall 2000



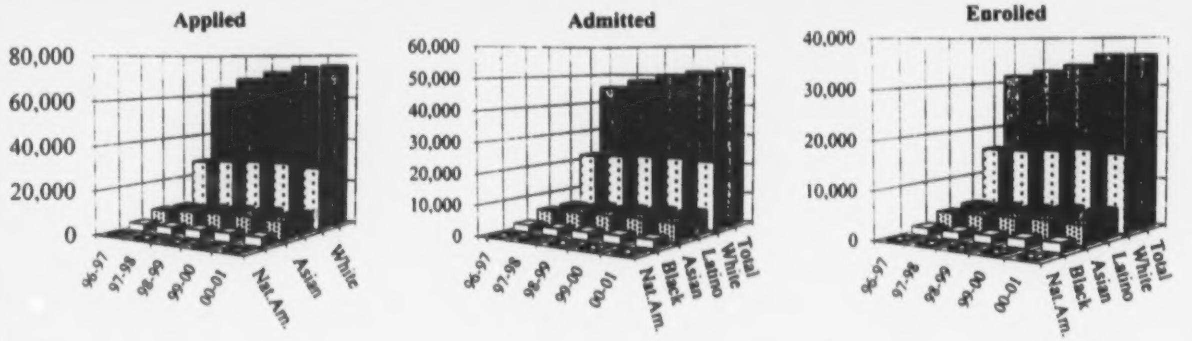


| Fall Term | Total Graduate Students | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Latino | Native American | White | Total, Declared Ethnicity | Men | Women | Unknown Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 110,394 | 12,649<br>13.5% | 4,494<br>4.8% | 6,400<br>6.8% | 635<br>0.7% | 69,711<br>74.2% | 93,889 | 61,648<br>55.8% | 48,746<br>44.2% | 5,344<br>4.8% |
| 2000 | 115,714 | 15,233<br>16.5% | 6,128<br>6.6% | 9,849<br>10.7% | 910<br>1.0% | 60,161<br>65.2% | 92,281 | 53,914<br>46.6% | 61,800<br>53.4% | 8,109<br>7.0% |
| Percent Change | 4.8% | 20.4% | 36.4% | 53.9% | 43.3% | -13.7% | -1.7% | -12.5% | 26.8% | 51.7% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Numbers of postbaccalaureate and graduate students by racial/ethnic group and gender as reported by California independent colleges and universities. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers and diversity of post-baccalaureate and graduate students. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures IV.G.1. and 2. provide this information for the public institutions. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The size and composition of these enrollments over time provide the bases for assessing current progress related to educational equity. |
| **Analysis:** | Total graduate enrollment at reporting independent California colleges and universities increased modestly over the past five years. Inconsistency in the number of reporting institutions confound efforts at trend analysis. However, among reporting institutions, graduate enrollment has been increasing among all racial/ethnic groups except Whites. For the first time, women graduate students now account for more than half of the graduate enrollment in independent colleges and universities. |

*H.1.*

## Disposition of New Postbaccalaureate and Graduate Applications for Admission at the California State University, by Racial/Ethnic Group, 1996-97 to 2000-01



| | | Asian | | Black | | Latino | | Native American | | White | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| 1996-97 | **Applied** | 7,436 | | 3,442 | | 7,507 | | 510 | | 27,536 | | 63,514 | |
| | **Admitted** | 5,465 | 73.5 | 2,411 | 70.0 | 5,866 | 78.1 | 403 | 79.0 | 21,928 | 79.6 | 45,672 | 71.9 |
| | **Enrolled** | 3,633 | 66.5 | 1,620 | 67.2 | 4,454 | 75.9 | 292 | 72.5 | 15,599 | 71.1 | 31,552 | 69.1 |
| 1997-98 | **Applied** | 8,038 | | 3,664 | | 8,415 | | 649 | | 28,527 | | 68,463 | |
| | **Admitted** | 5,831 | 72.5 | 2,506 | 68.4 | 6,598 | 78.4 | 456 | 70.3 | 22,385 | 78.5 | 48,272 | 70.5 |
| | **Enrolled** | 3,852 | 66.1 | 1,680 | 67.0 | 4,877 | 73.9 | 299 | 65.6 | 15,749 | 70.4 | 32,771 | 67.9 |
| 1998-99 | **Applied** | 8,625 | | 3,916 | | 9,010 | | 553 | | 29,371 | | 72,075 | |
| | **Admitted** | 6,052 | 70.2 | 2,627 | 67.1 | 6,873 | 76.3 | 413 | 74.7 | 22,947 | 78.1 | 50,312 | 69.8 |
| | **Enrolled** | 4,066 | 67.2 | 1,758 | 66.9 | 4,994 | 72.7 | 302 | 73.1 | 16,184 | 70.5 | 34,173 | 67.9 |
| 1999-00 | **Applied** | 8,885 | | 4,224 | | 9,640 | | 540 | | 29,678 | | 74,764 | |
| | **Admitted** | 6,193 | 69.7 | 2,807 | 66.5 | 7,372 | 76.5 | 390 | 72.2 | 22,990 | 77.5 | 51,602 | 69.0 |
| | **Enrolled** | 4,325 | 69.8 | 1,939 | 69.1 | 5,679 | 77.0 | 289 | 74.1 | 16,893 | 73.5 | 36,524 | 70.8 |
| 2000-01 | **Applied** | 8,512 | | 4,118 | | 9,740 | | 532 | | 28,435 | | 75,411 | |
| | **Admitted** | 5,977 | 70.2 | 2,847 | 69.1 | 7,728 | 79.3 | 393 | 73.9 | 22,545 | 79.3 | 52,758 | 70.0 |
| | **Enrolled** | 4,090 | 68.4 | 2,006 | 70.5 | 5,920 | 76.6 | 273 | 69.5 | 16,295 | 72.3 | 36,506 | 69.2 |

**Definition of Measure** Number of students applying, being admitted, and enrolling in postbaccalaureate and graduate programs as reported by the State University Office of Analytic Studies. The applied and admitted categories count multiple applications to CSU campuses only once. Ethnic group counts do not include non-resident aliens.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes disposition of postbaccalaureate and graduate school applications at the State University over the last three years.

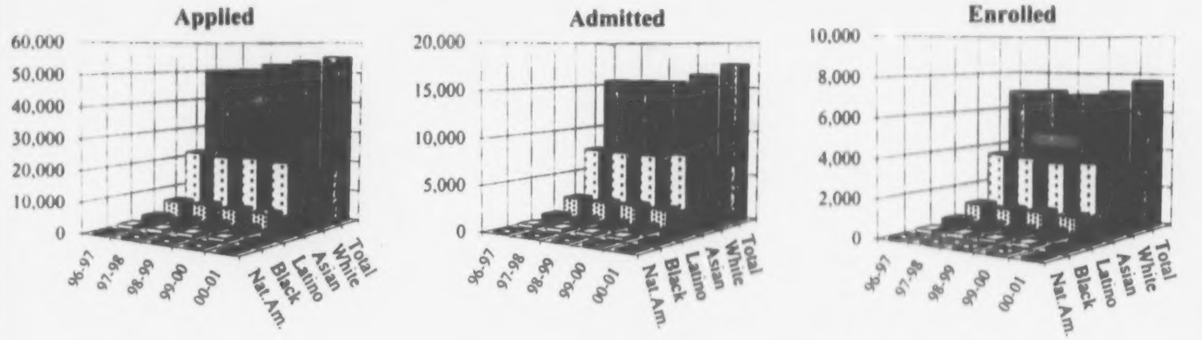
**Related Measures:** Measure IV.G.1. describes the composition of total postbaccalaureate and graduate enrollments. Measure IV.H.2. shows these data for the University of California.

**Comparison Group:** The four-year trend data provide indicators of stability and variability in demand and opportunities at the graduate level.

**Analysis:** The number of 2000-01 applicants for post-baccalaureate and graduate programs at the State University increased by only 0.9 percent over the previous year and 18.7 percent since 1996-97. The pools of applicants from all racial/ethnic groups grew. However, acceptance rates for all groups except Latinos decreased from 1996-97 levels. Despites these fluctuations, enrollment rates of those accepted for admission increased for all groups except Native Americans. Sharp enrollment increases of Blacks and Latinos in 1999-00 slowed in 2000-01 but remained in the positive while Asian, Native American and White enrollees were negative from the previous year.

*H.2.*

## Disposition of New Postbaccalaureate and Graduate Applications for Admission at the University of California, by Racial/Ethnic Group, 1996-97 to 2000-01



| | | Asian | | Black | | Latino | | Native American | | White | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| **1996-97** | **Applied** | 5,983 | | 1,336 | | 2,711 | | 267 | | 21,740 | | 50,322 | |
| | **Admitted** | 2,260 | 37.8 | 366 | 27.4 | 923 | 34.0 | 84 | 31.5 | 7,514 | 34.6 | 15,498 | 30.8 |
| | **Enrolled** | 1,045 | 46.2 | 213 | 58.2 | 508 | 55.0 | 55 | 65.5 | 3,564 | 47.4 | 6,967 | 45.0 |
| **1997-98** | **Applied** | 5,994 | | 1,353 | | 2,777 | | 279 | | 20,962 | | 50,616 | |
| | **Admitted** | 2,164 | 36.1 | 381 | 28.2 | 895 | 32.2 | 92 | 33.0 | 7,431 | 35.4 | 15,557 | 30.7 |
| | **Enrolled** | 950 | 43.9 | 218 | 57.2 | 464 | 51.8 | 54 | 58.7 | 3,501 | 47.1 | 7,040 | 45.3 |
| **1998-99** | **Applied** | 5,529 | | 1,203 | | 2,650 | | 232 | | 21,340 | | 52,580 | |
| | **Admitted** | 2,201 | 39.8 | 333 | 27.7 | 852 | 32.2 | 58 | 25.0 | 7,380 | 34.6 | 15,534 | 29.5 |
| | **Enrolled** | 1,005 | 45.7 | 164 | 49.2 | 432 | 50.7 | 31 | 53.4 | 3,356 | 45.5 | 6,856 | 44.1 |
| **1999-00** | **Applied** | 5,307 | | 1,097 | | 2,475 | | 227 | | 20,770 | | 53,873 | |
| | **Admitted** | 2,111 | 39.8 | 336 | 30.6 | 866 | 35.0 | 89 | 39.2 | 7,718 | 37.2 | 16,446 | 30.5 |
| | **Enrolled** | 950 | 45.0 | 185 | 55.1 | 488 | 56.4 | 41 | 46.1 | 3,474 | 45.0 | 7,089 | 43.1 |
| **2000-01** | **Applied** | 5,209 | | 1,058 | | 2,271 | | 201 | | 18,913 | | 55,293 | |
| | **Admitted** | 2,238 | 43.0 | 342 | 32.3 | 889 | 39.1 | 62 | 30.8 | 7,490 | 39.6 | 17,668 | 32.0 |
| | **Enrolled** | 1,091 | 48.7 | 187 | 54.7 | 510 | 57.4 | 38 | 61.3 | 3,412 | 45.6 | 7,702 | 43.6 |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of students applying, being admitted, and enrolling as graduate students as reported by the University. Note: Total includes Other/Declined to State and International students. Source: UC Corporate Student System.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes disposition of postbaccalaureate and graduate school applications at the State University over the last three years.

**Related Measures:** Measure IV.G.2. describes the composition of all graduate enrollments. Measure IV.H.1. presents these data for the State University. V.F. describes graduate degree attainment.

**Comparison Group:** The four-year trend data provide indicators of stability and variability in demand and opportunities at the graduate level.

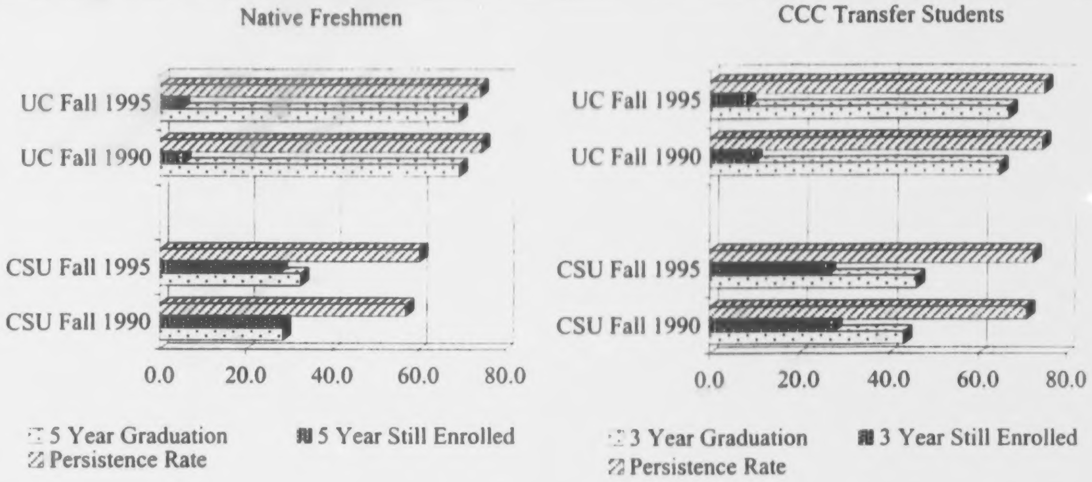
**Analysis:** The number of 2000-01 applicants for academic graduate programs grew by 2.6 percent over the previous year. Increases in the number of applicants of unknown ethnicity and of non-resident alien applicants accounted for the only numerical increases. The overall acceptance rate increased by 1.5 percentage points while the enrollment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points from one year ago. From five years ago, the number of new applicants has declined for all racial/ethnic groups. However, acceptance and enrollment rates improved for Asians, Latinos and Whites. The Admitted rate for Blacks improved while their Enrolled rate declined. Both these rates declined for Native Americans.

# Section 5

## Student Outcomes

*A.1.a.*

## Five-Year Persistence Rates of Freshmen and Three-Year Rates for Upper Division Community College Transfer Students Regularly Admitted at California's Public Universities, Fall 1990 and Fall 1995



| | California State University | | University of California | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Native Freshmen** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** |
| 5 Year Graduation | 28.5 | 32.6 | 69.2 | 69.1 |
| 5 Year Persistence | 28.5 | 27.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Graduation & Persistence Rate | 57.0 | 60.2 | 74.4 | 73.9 |
| **Upper Division Community College Transfers** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** |
| 3 Year Graduation | 43.2 | 46.0 | 64.6 | 66.6 |
| 3 Year Persistence | 27.7 | 26.3 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| Graduation & Persistence Rate | 70.9 | 72.3 | 74.3 | 74.7 |

**Definition of Measure:** Percentage of regularly admitted freshmen who graduated or continued within FIVE years at any CSU campus (rather than campus of origin only). Percentage of UPPER DIVISION community college transfers who graduated or continued within THREE years at any CSU campus (rather than campus of origin only). The CSU is using upper division community college transfers; therefore, THREE-year rates are shown. Reported by the CSU Division of Analytic Studies. University data is reported by the UC Office of the President.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides an indicator of the proportion of students who are continuing or completing their baccalaureate studies within the time periods specified.

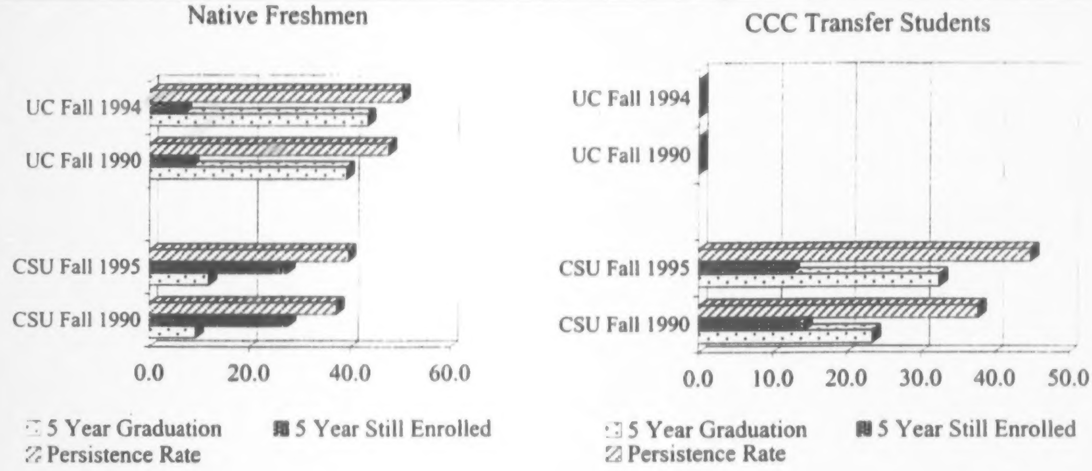
**Related Measures:** V.A.1.b. provides this data for specially admitted students. V.A.2.a. provides data on first year persistence rates for these students. Measures in V.D. provide data about degree completion.

**Comparison Group:** Multi-year data show changes across time and student cohorts.

**Analysis:** The five-year persistence and graduation rates of native freshmen improved steadily at the State University, but have dipped slightly at the University in the most recent reporting period. There was modest growth in the three-year graduation rates of "upper division" transfer students at both university systems. Overall graduation and persistence rates for transfer students surpass, by far, those of native freshmen at the State University and have improved slightly above those of native freshmen at the University.

*A.1.b.*

## Five-Year Persistence Rates of Freshmen and Five-Year Rates for Lower Division Community College Transfer Students "Admitted by Exception" at California's Public Universities, 1990 and 1995



| | California State University | | University of California | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Native Freshmen** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** |
| 5 Year Graduation | 9.5 | 12.1 | 39.1 | 43.3 |
| 5 Year Persistence | 27.6 | 27.4 | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| Graduation & Persistence Rate | 37.1 | 39.5 | 47.6 | 50.3 |
| **Lower Division Community College Transfers** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** |
| 5 Year Graduation | 23.5 | 32.4 | *Data not reported* | |
| 5 Year Persistence | 14.2 | 12.4 | *for Lower Division* | |
| Graduation & Persistence Rate | 37.7 | 44.8 | *transfer students* | |

**Definition of Measure:** Percentage of specially admitted freshmen who graduated or continued within FIVE years at any CSU campus (rather than campus of origin only). Percentage of LOWER DIVISION community college transfers who graduated or continued within FIVE years at any CSU campus (rather than campus of origin only). The CSU is using lower division community college transfers; therefore, FIVE-year rates are shown. Reported by the CSU Division of Analytic Studies.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides an indicator of the proportion of these students who continued or completed their baccalaureate studies within the time periods specified.

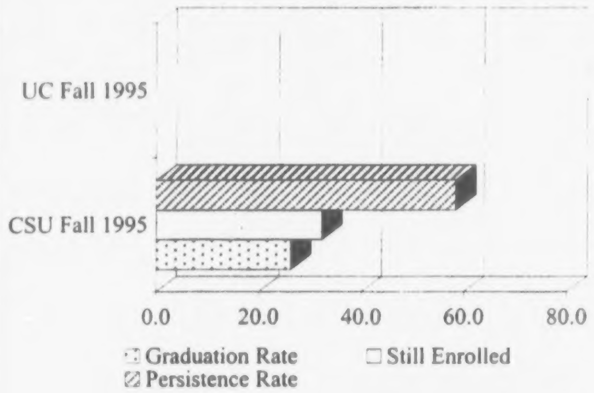
**Related Measures:** Measure V.A.1.a. provides data on regularly admitted students. Measure V.A.2.b. provides data on first year persistence rates for these students. Measures V.D. provides additional information about degree completion.

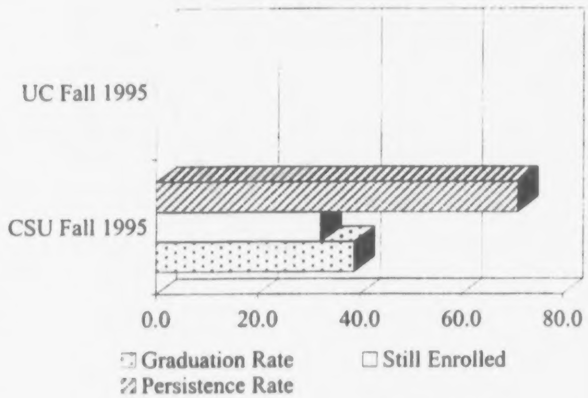
**Comparison Group:** Multi-year data show changes across time and student cohorts.

**Analysis:** Graduation rates of "special action" freshmen improved slightly at both the State University and at the University. Growth in the five-year graduation rate contributed to improvement in the overall persistence of "specially admitted" lower division community college transfer students at the State University. Similar data was not reported by the University, preventing analysis of recent graduation and persistence activity for "lower division" community college transfer students at the University.

*A.1.c.*

## Five-Year Persistence Rates of Freshmen with Disabilities and Three-Year Rates for Upper Division Community College Transfer Students with Disabilities, at the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1990 and Fall 1995


**Native Freshmen**


**CCC Transfer Students**

| | California State University | | | University of California | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Native Freshmen** | **Fall 1988*** | **Fall 1995** | | **Fall 1993*** | **Fall 1995** |
| 5-Year Graduation | 26.8 | 26.2 | 4-Year Graduation | 33.4 | *No recent data reported.* |
| 5-Year Still Enrolled | 28.1 | 32.3 | 4-Year Still Enrolled | 38.9 | |
| Persistence Rate | 54.9 | 58.4 | Persistence Rate | 72.3 | |
| **Upper Division Community College Transfers** | **Fall 1990** | **Fall 1995** | | **Fall 1993*** | **Fall 1995** |
| 3-Year Graduation | 30.5 | 38.8 | 3-Year Graduation | 58.4 | *No recent data reported.* |
| 3-Year Still Enrolled | 31.9 | 32.3 | 3-Year Still Enrolled | 13.7 | |
| Persistence Rate | 62.4 | 71.1 | Persistence Rate | 72.1 | |

** No fall 1990 data available for CSU/UC freshmen.*

**Definition of Measure:** Percentage of freshmen with disabilities who graduated or continued within FIVE years at any CSU campus (rather than campus of origin only) and UPPER DIVISION community college transfer students with disabilities who graduated or continued within THREE years at any CSU campus (rather than campus of origin only) as reported by the California State University Division of Analytic Studies. The CSU is using upper division community college transfers; therefore, THREE-year rates are shown. University data is reported by the UC Office of the President.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure provides an indicator of the proportion of these students completing their baccalaureate studies within the time periods specified.

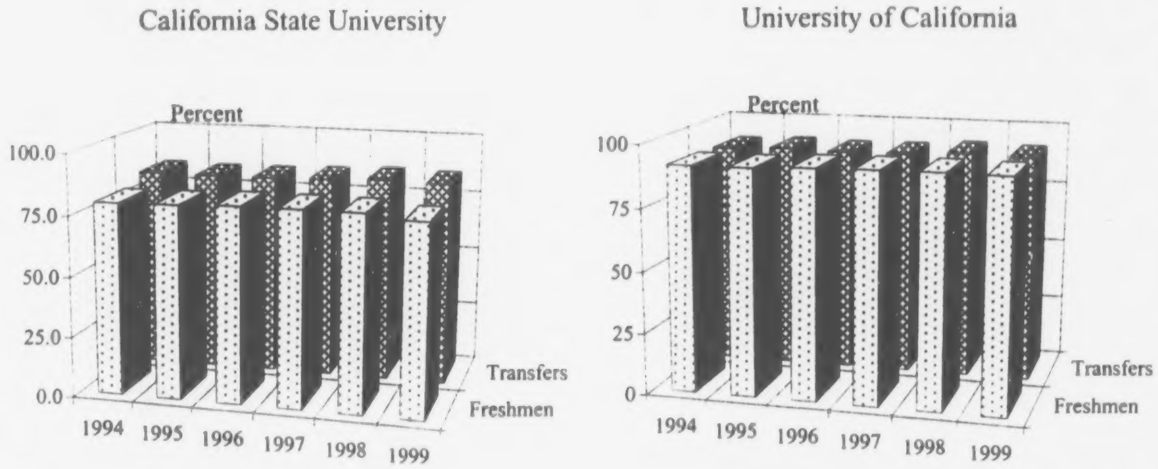
**Related Measures:** Measure V.A.1.a and 1.b. provide this information for regularly and specially admitted students.

**Comparison Group:** Currently, the University of California continues to develop these for recent student cohorts.

**Analysis:** At the State University, persistence of native freshmen with disabilities improved for the most recent (Fall 1995) cohort. Similar data was not reported by the University, preventing analysis on recent graduation and persistence activity for native freshmen at the University. Persistence of community college transfer students with disabilities improved dramatically at the State University from the earlier (1990) cohort's rate. Despite these recent fluctuations, the combined graduation and persistence rates in both university systems are very similar to the overall graduation and persistence rates of comparable cohorts of regularly admitted community college transfer students.

*A.2.a.*

## One-Year Persistence Rates for First-time Freshmen and All Community College Transfer Students Regularly Admitted, Fall 1994 To Fall 1999 Matriculants

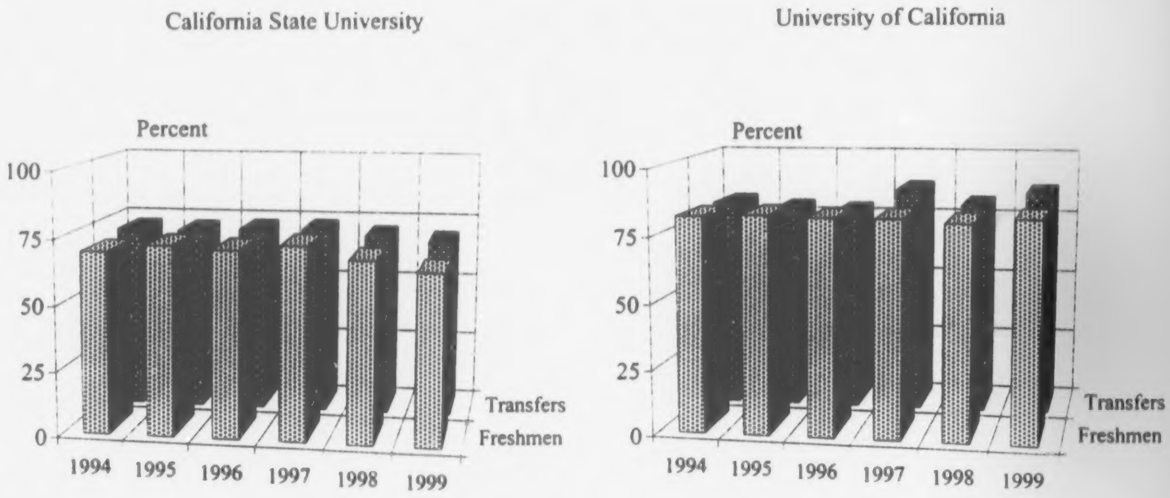


| | California State University | | | | | | University of California | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** | **1999** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** | **1999** |
| **First-time Freshmen** | 79.6 | 80.0 | 80.8 | 80.8 | 80.7 | 78.7 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 92 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 92.4 |
| **All Community College Transfers** | 83.9 | 83.6 | 83.7 | 84.4 | 85.2 | 84.7 | 90.5 | 91.2 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 92.0 | 91.4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Percentage of regularly admitted first-time freshmen and all community college transfer students who were enrolled one year after matriculation, as reported by the systemwide offices. Column headings represent the matriculation year of each fall cohort. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the first-year persistence of successive cohorts of entering regularly admitted students. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure V.A. present five-year graduation and persistence data for these students. |
| **Comparison Group:** | This measure presents persistence data for the most recent five-year period reported by the systems. |
| **Analysis:** | First-year persistence rates for first-time freshmen declined at both university systems, though only slightly at the University. One-year persistence rates for community college transfer students enrolled in both university systems also declined over the previous year. |

*A.2.b.*

## One-Year Persistence Rates for First-time Freshmen and Lower Division Community College Transfer Students "Admitted by Exception," Fall 1994 To Fall 1999 Matriculants



California State University

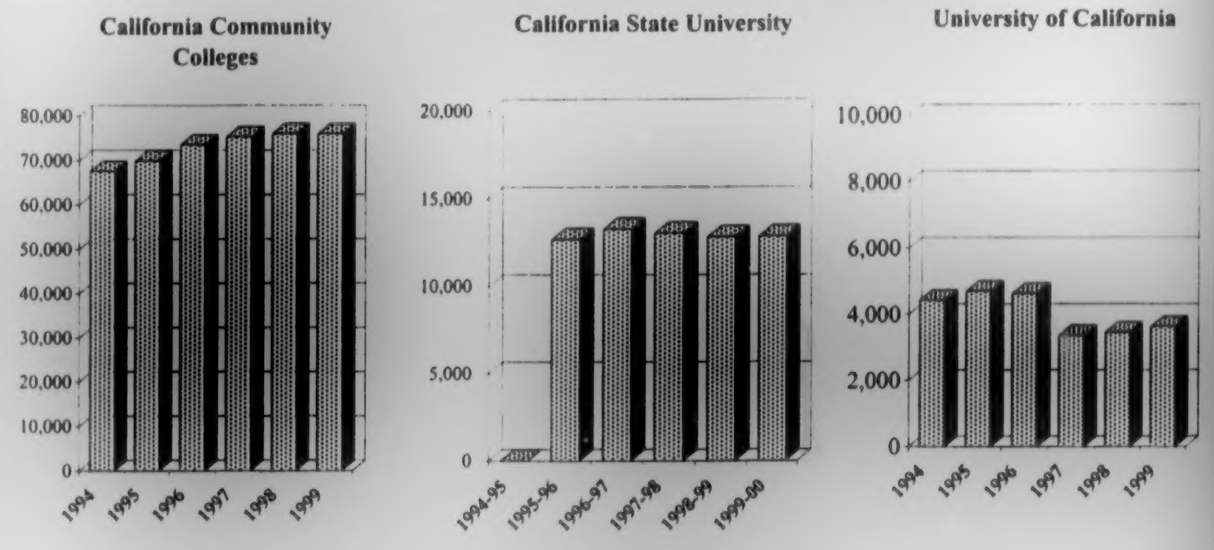
University of California

| | California State University | | | | | | University of California | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| **First-time Freshmen** | 69.7 | 72.4 | 71.3 | 73.4 | 68.8 | 64.8 | 82.1 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 80.9 | 82.9 |
| **Lower Division CC Transfers** | 71.7 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 72.8 | 70.7 | 68.9 | 81.3 | 79.2 | 78.5 | 87.5 | 81.6 | 86.6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Percentage of specially admitted first-time freshmen and lower division community college transfer students who were enrolled one year after matriculation, as reported by the systemwide offices. Column headings represent the matriculation year of each fall cohort. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the first-year persistence of successive cohorts of entering specially admitted or admitted by exception students. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures V.A. present five-year graduation and persistence data for these students. |
| **Comparison Group:** | This measure presents persistence data for the most recent five-year period reported by the systems. |
| **Analysis:** | Among first-time freshmen admitted by exception, first-year persistence declined sharply at the State University and improved, though modestly, at the University. Community college transfer students at the State University had the opposite experience. Their first-year persistence rate dropped, but more moderately. At the University, the first year persistence rate of lower division transfer students admitted by exception increased significantly from one year ago. |

*B.*

## Number of Individual Students Served by Programs for Students with Disabilities in California Public Postsecondary Education, CY 1994-95 to CY 1999-00



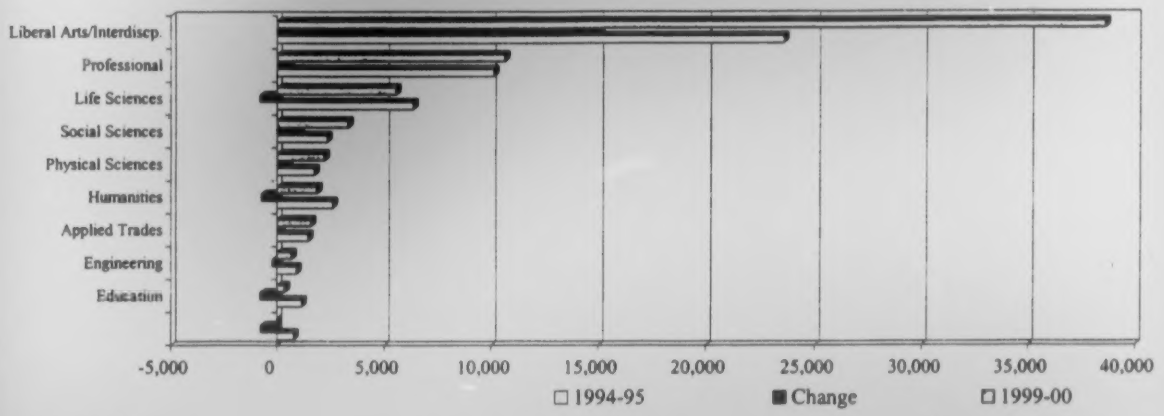
| College Year | California Community Colleges | | California State University<br>Unduplicated CY Headcount* | | University of California | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1994-95** | 67,588 | 7.2% | *No Data Available* | | 4,427 | 9.3% |
| **1995-96** | 69,919 | 3.4% | 12,694 | | 4,703 | 6.2% |
| **1996-97** | 73,519 | 5.1% | 13,274 | 4.6% | 4,633 | -1.5% |
| **1997-98** | 75,326 | 2.5% | 13,043 | -1.7% | 3,368 | -27.3% |
| **1998-99** | 76,031 | 2.5% | 12,820 | -1.7% | 3,461 | 2.8% |
| **1999-00** | 75,964 | 3.0% | 12,859 | 0.3% | 3,638 | 2.0% |

***Each student counted only once for the college year.***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number and percent change of disabled students served during the College Year by programs for students with disabilities as reported biennially by the systems to the Commission. Figures reported by the University are for fall term only. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers of students with disabilities who seek assistance and are served by programs for students with disabilities. |
| **Related Measures:** | Additional data are needed to establish an appropriate reference measure for this indicator. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The data are required to be reported only biennially and only in terms of total numbers served. |
| **Analysis:** | In 1999-00, the number of students with disabilities served at the California Community Colleges decreased slightly while increasing slightly at the State University from the preceding year. At the University, the number of students served increased while their proportion of total student enrollment in fall 1999 decreased slightly.<br>Note: These data reflect only those students who reported their disability to college personnel and requested service. |

C.1.

## Associate Degrees Awarded at the California Community Colleges by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Associate Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Education** | 1,136 | 1,021 | 1,368 | 1,492 | 1,798 | 356 | -780 | -68.7 % |
| **Engineering** | 893 | 810 | 938 | 961 | 821 | 665 | -228 | -25.5 % |
| **Humanities** | 2,593 | 2,243 | 2,712 | 2,727 | 2,800 | 1,865 | -728 | -28.1 % |
| **Life Sciences** | 6,356 | 6,263 | 6,886 | 6,877 | 7,041 | 5,559 | -797 | -12.5 % |
| **Physical Sciences** | 1,740 | 1,802 | 2,124 | 2,380 | 2,601 | 2,198 | 458 | 26.3 % |
| **Professional** | 10,133 | 10,174 | 11,635 | 11,617 | 11,888 | 10,646 | 513 | 5.1 % |
| **Social Sciences** | 2,324 | 2,258 | 2,572 | 2,808 | 3,076 | 3,316 | 992 | 42.7 % |
| **Liberal Arts/Interdiscp.** | 23,555 | 26,028 | 28,415 | 28,950 | 32,149 | 38,608 | 15,053 | 63.9 % |
| **Applied Trades** | 1,453 | 1,585 | 1,795 | 1,704 | 1,872 | 1,575 | 122 | 8.4 % |
| **Unknown Discipline** | 764 | 826 | 623 | 1,524 | 0 | 0 | -764 | |
| **Total AA Degrees Awarded** | **50,947** | **53,010** | **59,068** | **61,040** | **64,046** | **64,788** | **13,841** | **27.2 %** |
| **Annual Change** | | 4.0 % | 11.4 % | 3.3 % | 4.9 % | 1.2 % | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of associate degrees awarded by major discipline by the California Community Colleges, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers of associate degrees awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in students' majors.

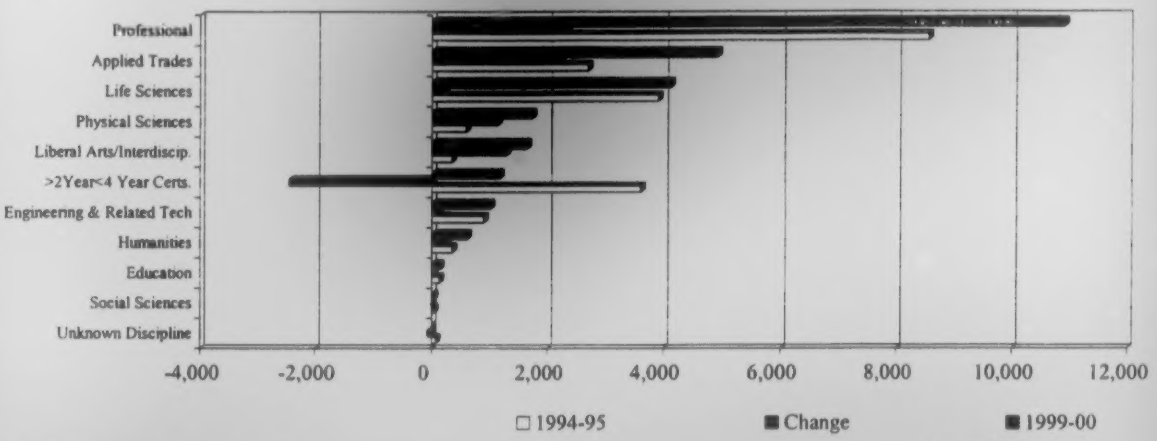
**Related Measures:** V.C.2. provides information on pre-baccalaureate certificates awarded by the community colleges and V.D., E. and F. provide information about degrees at other levels.

**Comparison Group:** The six-year span provides information on two relatively different student cohorts while the major discipline groups show trends within similar subject areas.

**Analysis:** Associate degrees awarded by the community colleges increased by 27.2 percent over their level five years ago. However, data for the most recent year, 1999-00, indicate sharp decreases in Associate degrees awarded in the disciplines of Education, Engineering, Humanities and Life Sciences. "Unknown" data is no longer included in this report.
As a result of activity in the most recent one-year period, total Associate Degrees awarded increased by only 1.2 percent from the previous year and by 27.2 percent over the five-year period.

*C.2.*

## Pre-Baccalaureate Certificates Awarded at the California Community Colleges by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Pre-Baccalaureate Certificates by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Education** | 130 | 127 | 153 | 239 | 358 | 134 | 4 | 3.1 % |
| **Engineering & Related Tech** | 894 | 849 | 811 | 1,516 | 1,263 | 1,008 | 114 | 12.8 % |
| **Humanities** | 351 | 368 | 428 | 485 | 575 | 604 | 253 | 72.1 % |
| **Life Sciences** | 3,907 | 4,533 | 4,986 | 6,024 | 6,760 | 4,113 | 206 | 5.3 % |
| **Physical Sciences** | 590 | 716 | 731 | 944 | 1,289 | 1,725 | 1,135 | 192.4 % |
| **Professional** | 8,566 | 9,519 | 10,665 | 13,554 | 14,325 | 10,902 | 2,336 | 27.3 % |
| **Social Sciences** | 34 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 37 | 29 | -5 | -14.7 % |
| **Liberal Arts/Interdiscip.** | 349 | 522 | 470 | 1,187 | 1,523 | 1,635 | 1,286 | 368.5 % |
| **Applied Trades** | 2,707 | 3,205 | 3,462 | 3,373 | 3,552 | 4,917 | 2,210 | 81.6 % |
| **Unknown Discipline** | 72 | 175 | 177 | 285 | 0 | 0 | -72 | -100.0 % |
| **>2Year<4 Year Certs.** | 3,611 | 2,485 | 3,662 | 3,178 | 2,762 | 1,164 | -2,447 | -67.8 % |
| **Total Pre-Bacc. Certificates** | **21,211** | **22,522** | **25,569** | **30,809** | **32,444** | **26,231** | **5,020** | **23.7 %** |
| **Annual Change** | | 6.2 % | 13.5 % | 20.5 % | 5.3 % | -19.1 % | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of pre-baccalaureate certificates awarded by major discipline by the California Community Colleges, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers of certificates awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in students' majors.

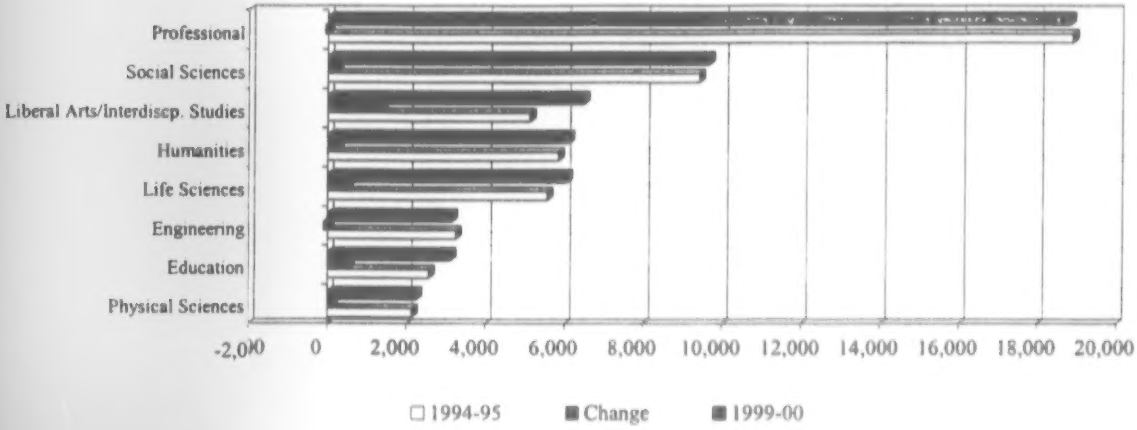
**Related Measures:** Measure V.C.1. provides information on associate degrees awarded by the California Community Colleges and V.C.1 and C.2. present the same data on baccalaureate degrees.

**Comparison Group:** The six-year span provides information on different student cohorts while the major discipline groups show trends within similar subject areas.

**Analysis:** Overall, the number of pre-baccalaureate certificates awarded in 1999-00 was 23.7 percent greater than the number reported five years ago with significant increases in certificates awarded in the Professional fields (+2,336), Applied Trades (2,210), Liberal Arts/Interdisciplinary fields (+1,286) and the Physical Sciences (+1,135). Conversely, there has been a notable decrease in the overall number of certificates requiring "more than 2 years, but less than 4 years" of study. While the five-year trend remains positive, data for the most recent year show major numerical and percentage decreases in six of the ten reporting categories shown above, with an annual 19.1 percent decrease in the number of pre-baccalaureate certificates awarded.

*D.1.*

## Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded at the California State University by Discipline , 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Baccalaureate Degrees by Major Discipline Area | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 2,563 | 2,722 | 2,829 | 2,786 | 3,136 | 3,095 | 532 | 20.8% |
| Engineering | 3,238 | 3,082 | 2,943 | 2,835 | 2,820 | 3,139 | -99 | -3.1% |
| Humanities | 5,838 | 5,814 | 5,693 | 5,967 | 6,250 | 6,097 | 259 | 4.4% |
| Life Sciences | 5,549 | 5,806 | 6,102 | 6,369 | 6,246 | 6,047 | 498 | 9.0% |
| Physical Sciences | 2,139 | 2,099 | 2,029 | 2,124 | 2,064 | 2,246 | 107 | 5.0% |
| Professional | 18,888 | 18,021 | 17,624 | 17,855 | 18,077 | 18,820 | -68 | -0.4% |
| Social Sciences | 9,419 | 9,467 | 9,395 | 9,841 | 9,781 | 9,658 | 239 | 2.5% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 5,108 | 5,009 | 5,007 | 5,184 | 5,895 | 6,480 | 1,372 | 26.9% |
| **Baccalaureates Awarded** | **53,507** | **52,730** | **52,213** | **53,496** | **54,814** | **55,603** | **2,096** | **3.9%** |
| **Annual Change** | | -1.5 % | -1.0 % | 2.5 % | 2.5 % | 1.4 % | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of baccalaureate degrees awarded by major discipline by the California State University, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in students' majors.

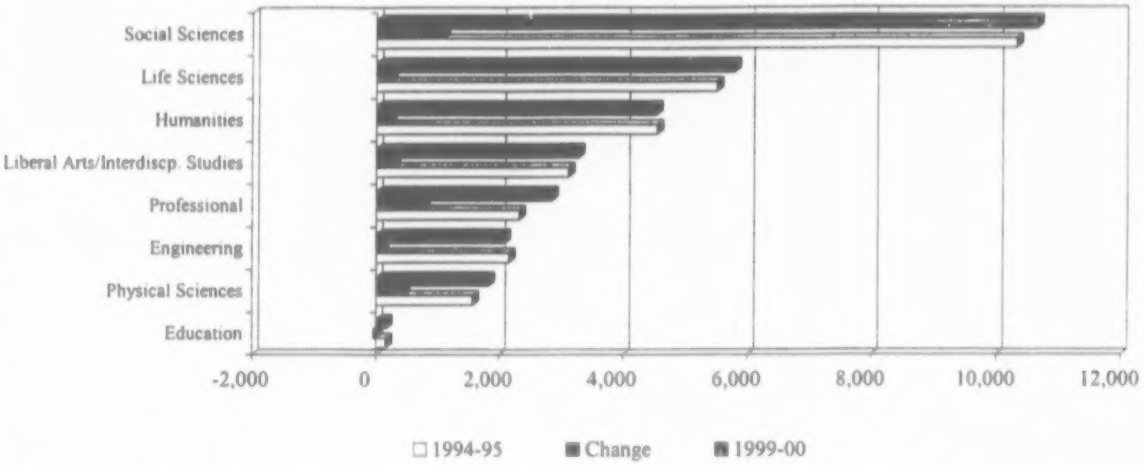
**Related Measures:** Measure V.D.2. provides this same information for baccalaureates earned at the University of California and V.E.1 and E.2. present the same data on Masters degrees.

**Comparison Group:** The six-year span provides information on two relatively different student cohorts while the major discipline groups show trends within similar subject areas.

**Analysis:** Total baccalaureate degrees awarded by the State University in 1999-00 increased by 3.9 percent over the number awarded five years ago, and that number was 1.4 percent larger than the number awarded in 1998-99. A decline, beginning in 1995-96, in the number of Engineering baccalaureates awarded annually appears to have reversed in 1999-00, and a mid-period decline in baccalaureates in Professional fields also appears to have stopped nearly regaining 1994-95 highs by 1999-00. Also notable over the past year, baccalaureate degrees awarded in the Physical Sciences reached a five-year high in 1999-00.

*D.2.*

## Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded at the University of California by Discipline , 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Baccalaureate Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 152 | 142 | 142 | 139 | 151 | 104 | -48 | -31.6% |
| Engineering | 2,160 | 2,092 | 2,135 | 1,980 | 2,085 | 2,254 | 94 | 4.4% |
| Humanities | 4,541 | 4,313 | 4,168 | 4,189 | 4,529 | 4,752 | 211 | 4.6% |
| Life Sciences | 5,503 | 5,770 | 5,918 | 5,840 | 5,784 | 5,735 | 232 | 4.2% |
| Physical Sciences | 1,568 | 1,674 | 1,692 | 1,707 | 1,827 | 2,006 | 438 | 27.9% |
| Professional | 2,325 | 2,361 | 2,355 | 2,484 | 2,857 | 3,078 | 753 | 32.4% |
| Social Sciences | 10,323 | 10,308 | 10,130 | 10,226 | 10,648 | 11,404 | 1,081 | 10.5% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 3,125 | 3,061 | 3,231 | 3,043 | 3,285 | 3,408 | 283 | 9.1% |
| **Baccalaureates Awarded** | **29,697** | **29,721** | **29,771** | **29,608** | **31,166** | **32,741** | **3,044** | **10.3%** |
| **Annual Change** | | 0.1 % | 0.2 % | -0.5 % | 5.3 % | 5.1 % | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of baccalaureate degrees awarded by major discipline by the University of California, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in students' majors.

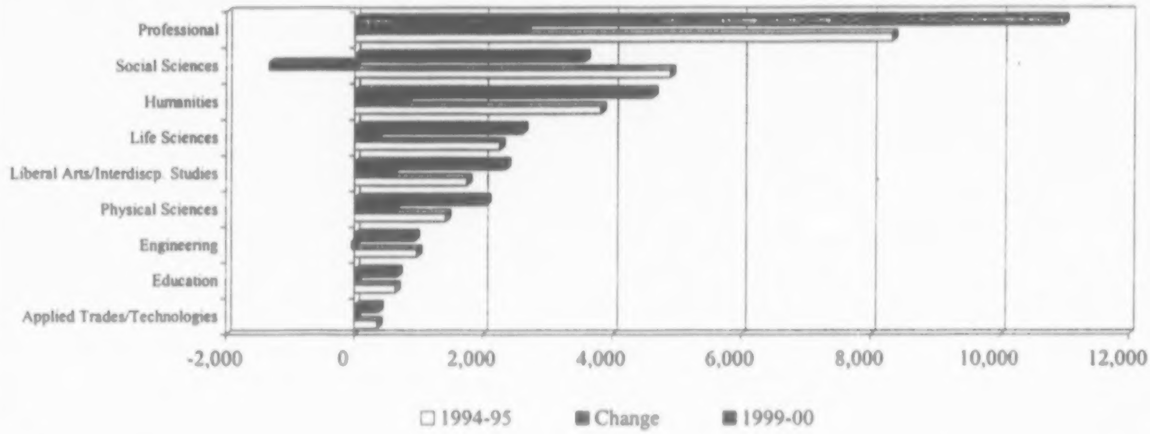
**Related Measures:** Measure V.D.1. provides this same information for baccalaureates earned at the California State University and V.E.1 and E.2. present the same data on Masters degrees.

**Comparison Group:** The six-year span provides information on different student cohorts while the major discipline groups show trends within similar subject areas.

**Analysis:** Compared to five years ago, baccalaureate degrees awarded by the University increased by 10.3 percent. The number of degrees in the Social Sciences grew noticeably along with increases in Physical Sciences and Professional fields. Declines in baccalaureates awarded in Education were significant. Compared to last year, there was growth in all disciplines except Education and Life Sciences.

*D.3.*

## Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded at the California Independent Colleges and Universities, by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00

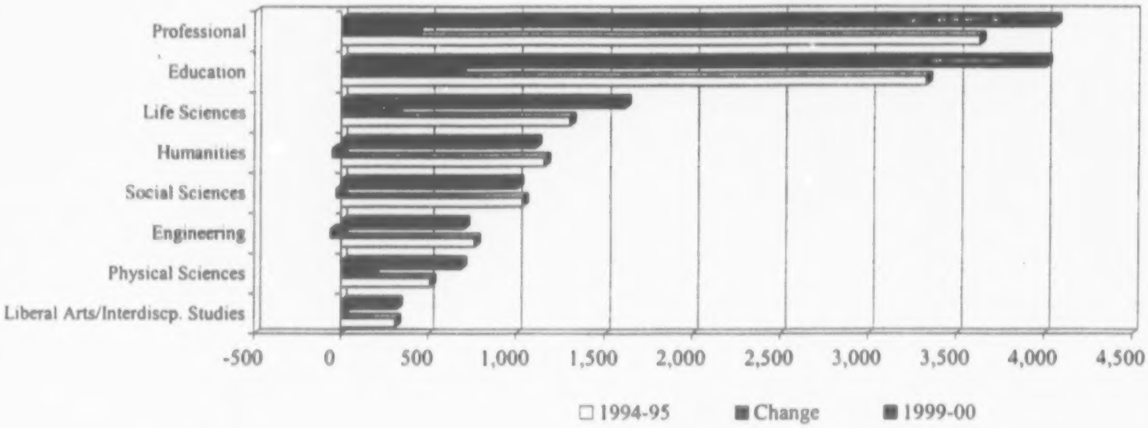


| **Baccalaureate Degrees by Major Discipline Areas** | **1994-95** | **1995-96** | **1996-97** | **1997-98** | **1998-99** | **1999-00** | **Change from 94-95 to 99-00** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 647 | 572 | 550 | 551 | 522 | 676 | 29 | 4.3% |
| Engineering | 981 | 1,050 | 983 | 900 | 900 | 942 | -39 | -4.1% |
| Humanities | 3,814 | 3,338 | 4,086 | 4,279 | 3,935 | 4,626 | 812 | 17.6% |
| Life Sciences | 2,261 | 2,439 | 2,754 | 2,642 | 2,673 | 2,606 | 345 | 13.2% |
| Physical Sciences | 1,420 | 1,342 | 1,429 | 1,394 | 1,533 | 2,049 | 629 | 30.7% |
| Professional | 8,324 | 8,701 | 8,556 | 8,669 | 8,291 | 10,971 | 2,647 | 24.1% |
| Social Sciences | 4,896 | 4,953 | 4,911 | 4,738 | 4,501 | 3,564 | -1,332 | -37.4% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 1,751 | 2,049 | 2,225 | 1,979 | 2,004 | 2,346 | 595 | 25.4% |
| Applied Trades/Technologies | 360 | 381 | 302 | 343 | 342 | 379 | 19 | 5.0% |
| **Baccalaureates Awarded** | **24,454** | **24,825** | **25,809** | **26,051** | **24,701** | **28,169** | **3,715** | **13.2%** |
| **Annual Change** | | 1.5 % | 4.0 % | 0.9 % | -5.2 % | 14.0 % | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of baccalaureate degrees awarded by major discipline by the independent colleges and universities in California, as reported to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded by independent institutions as an indicator of students' career interest. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures V.D.1. and 2 provide this same information for baccalaureates earned at the public universities and V.E.3. shows the same information for Masters degrees. |
| **Comparison Group:** | This six-year span provides information on different student cohorts while the major groups show trend data across disciplines. |
| **Analysis:** | Total baccalaureate degrees awarded by California independent colleges and universities in 1999-00 increased by 14.0 percent from the previous year, and total degrees are also up 13.2 percent from five years earlier. The major decline occurred in the Social Sciences. In the most recent year, and since 1994-95, total baccalaureate degrees awarded in that discipline has decreased. There has also been a slight decrease in Engineering baccalaureates over the past five years despite fluctuations and an increase in the most recent year. |

*E.1.*

## Master's Degrees Awarded at the California State University by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Masters Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 3,327 | 3,236 | 3,308 | 3,630 | 4,111 | 4,006 | 679 | 20.4% |
| Engineering | 765 | 823 | 705 | 749 | 774 | 705 | -60 | -7.8% |
| Humanities | 1,158 | 1,103 | 1,103 | 1,282 | 1,236 | 1,108 | -50 | -4.3% |
| Life Sciences | 1,301 | 1,349 | 1,370 | 1,449 | 1,477 | 1,614 | 313 | 24.1% |
| Physical Sciences | 511 | 628 | 515 | 517 | 543 | 689 | 178 | 34.8% |
| Professional | 3,628 | 3,465 | 3,496 | 4,125 | 4,046 | 4,058 | 430 | 11.9% |
| Social Sciences | 1,035 | 1,152 | 1,032 | 1,069 | 1,146 | 1,007 | -28 | -2.7% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 308 | 310 | 261 | 273 | 307 | 318 | 10 | 3.2% |
| **Total MA Degrees Awarded** | **12,080** | **12,099** | **11,841** | **13,133** | **13,688** | **13,544** | **1,464** | **12.1%** |
| **Annual Change** | | 0.2 % | -2.1 % | 10.9 % | 4.2 % | -1.1 % | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of Masters degrees awarded by major discipline by the California State University, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes changes in the numbers of Masters degrees awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in students' majors.

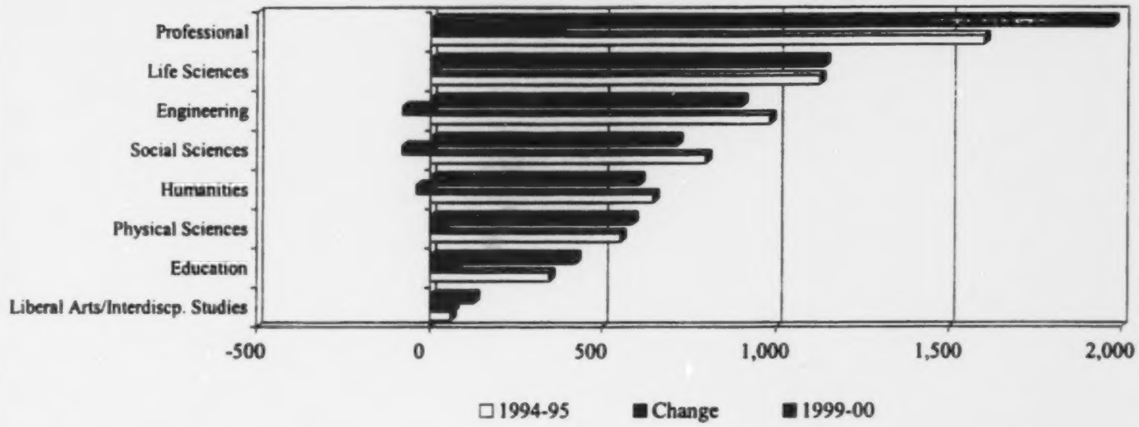
**Related Measures:** Measure V.E.2. provides this same information for Masters degrees awarded at the University of California and V.D.1 and D.2. present the same data on baccalaureate degrees.

**Comparison Group:** The six-year span provides information on different student cohorts while the major discipline groups show trends within similar subject areas.

**Analysis:** Although the number of Masters degrees awarded by the State University in 1999-00 exceeded the number awarded five years ago by 12.1 percent, it was 1.1 percent below the number awarded the previous year. Increases in Masters degrees in Education, Life Sciences and Professional fields accounted for most of the growth over the last five years, compensating for declines that occurred in Engineering-related Masters degrees. There was a notable increase in Masters degrees awarded in Physical Sciences reaching a high in 1999-00, and a decrease in Masters degrees in the Social Sciences reaching a low in 1999-00 over the five-year period while Humanities and Social Sciences declined slightly.

*E.2.*

## Master's Degrees Awarded at the University of California by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00

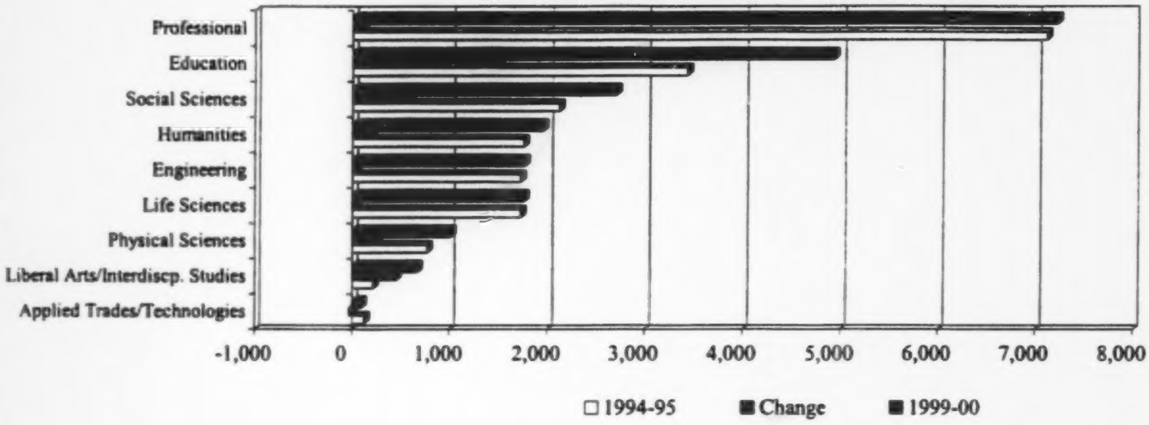


| Masters Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 346 | 466 | 456 | 394 | 421 | 421 | 75 | 21.7% |
| Engineering | 980 | 952 | 937 | 849 | 877 | 898 | -82 | -8.4% |
| Humanities | 647 | 661 | 630 | 646 | 637 | 606 | -41 | -6.3% |
| Life Sciences | 1,124 | 1,059 | 1,049 | 1,051 | 1,045 | 1,137 | 13 | 1.2% |
| Physical Sciences | 553 | 548 | 582 | 569 | 536 | 587 | 34 | 6.1% |
| Professional | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,764 | 1,888 | 1,894 | 1,972 | 372 | 23.3% |
| Social Sciences | 797 | 756 | 753 | 764 | 765 | 714 | -83 | -10.4% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 60 | 76 | 72 | 97 | 104 | 127 | 67 | 111.7% |
| **Total MA Degrees Awarded** | **6,107** | **6,118** | **6,243** | **6,258** | **6,279** | **6,462** | **355** | **5.8%** |
| **Annual Change** | | 0.2 % | 2.0 % | 0.2 % | 0.3 % | 2.9 % | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of Masters degrees awarded by major discipline by the University of California, as reported to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers of Masters degrees awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in students' majors. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure V.E.1. provides this same information for Masters degrees awarded at the California State University and V.D.1 and D.2. present the same data on baccalaureate degrees. |
| **Comparison Group:** | The six-year span provides information on different student cohorts while the major discipline groups show trends within similar subject areas. |
| **Analysis:** | The number of Masters degrees awarded by the University increased from their level five years ago with a large numerical increase in the Professional fields and a sharp percentage increase in Liberal Arts/Interdisciplinary Masters degrees. Engineering, Humanities, and Social Sciences all suffered decreases. Since last year, Masters degrees awarded in all disciplines increased except in Humanities and the Social Sciences. |

*E.3.*

## Master's Degrees Awarded at the California Independent Colleges and Universities, by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Masters Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 3,435 | 3,645 | 3,435 | 3,513 | 4,017 | 4,930 | 1,495 | 30.3% |
| Engineering | 1,727 | 1,678 | 1,540 | 1,671 | 1,670 | 1,766 | 39 | 2.2% |
| Humanities | 1,758 | 1,521 | 1,734 | 1,761 | 1,709 | 1,950 | 192 | 9.8% |
| Life Sciences | 1,728 | 1,442 | 1,605 | 2,086 | 1,541 | 1,756 | 28 | 1.6% |
| Physical Sciences | 770 | 747 | 598 | 687 | 752 | 1,014 | 244 | 24.1% |
| Professional | 7,114 | 7,100 | 6,995 | 6,852 | 6,725 | 7,221 | 107 | 1.5% |
| Social Sciences | 2,123 | 2,228 | 2,283 | 2,180 | 2,239 | 2,709 | 586 | 21.6% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 215 | 280 | 413 | 321 | 398 | 665 | 450 | 67.7% |
| Applied Trades/Technologies | 124 | 108 | 98 | 93 | 101 | 91 | -33 | -36.3% |
| **Total MA Degrees Awarded** | **18,998** | **18,749** | **18,701** | **20,452** | **19,152** | **22,112** | **3,114** | **14.1%** |
| **Annual Change** | | -1.3 % | -0.3 % | 9.4 % | -6.4 % | 15.5 % | | |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of Masters degrees awarded by major discipline by independent colleges and universities, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the disciplines in which Masters degrees were awarded by independent institutions as an indicator of students' career interests.

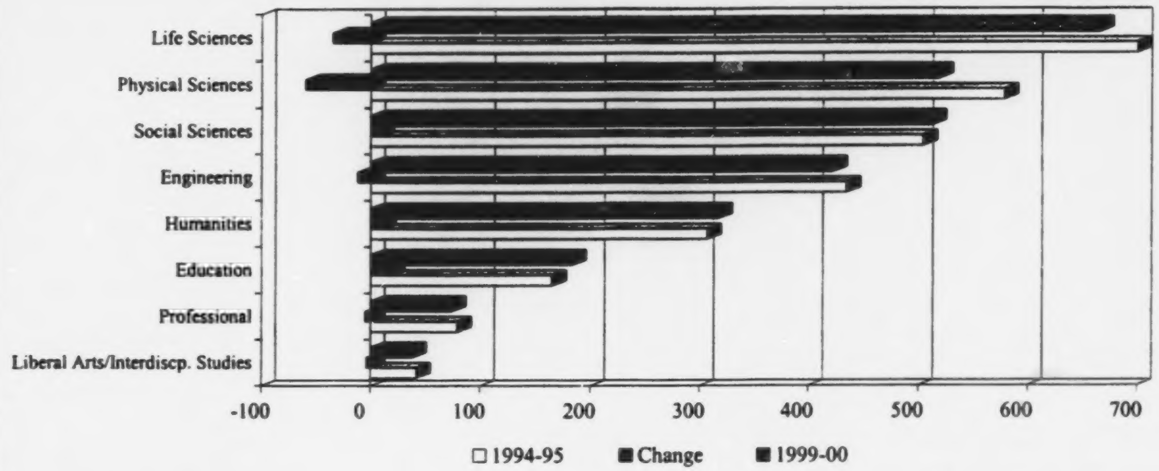
**Related Measures:** Measures V.E.1. and 2. provide this same information for Masters degrees awarded at the public universities and V.D.3. presents the same data on baccalaureate degrees.

**Comparison Group:** This six-year span provides information on different student cohorts while the major groups show trend data across disciplines.

**Analysis:** Total masters degrees awarded by California independent colleges and universities in 1999-00 increased by 15.5 percent from the previous year and by over 14 percent from five years earlier. Degree awards increased in all discipline areas except Applied Trades/ Technologies in the most recent year, 1999-00, as well as over the six-year period.

*F.1.*

## Doctoral and First Professional Degrees Awarded at the University of California by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00

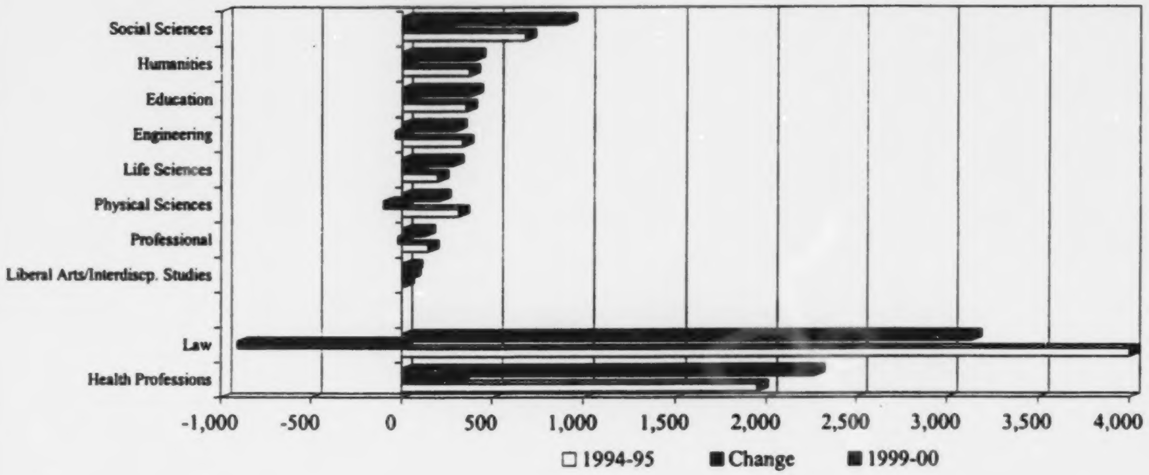


| Doctorate Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 165 | 155 | 160 | 144 | 148 | 183 | 18 | 10.9% |
| Engineering | 434 | 453 | 424 | 432 | 422 | 422 | -12 | -2.8% |
| Humanities | 307 | 318 | 316 | 328 | 305 | 317 | 10 | 3.3% |
| Life Sciences | 700 | 693 | 687 | 673 | 625 | 665 | -35 | -5.0% |
| Physical Sciences | 578 | 570 | 559 | 560 | 553 | 518 | -60 | -10.4% |
| Professional | 79 | 77 | 83 | 91 | 68 | 74 | -5 | -6.3% |
| Social Sciences | 504 | 408 | 521 | 505 | 478 | 512 | 8 | 1.6% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 42 | 45 | 39 | 42 | 33 | 38 | -4 | -9.5% |
| **Total Doctorates Awarded** | **2,809** | **2,719** | **2,789** | **2,775** | **2,632** | **2,729** | **-80** | **-2.8%** |
| **Annual Change** | | -3.2 % | 2.6 % | -0.5 % | -5.2 % | 3.7 % | | |
| **First Professional Degrees** | | | | | | | | |
| Health Professions | 1,063 | 955 | 1,175 | 979 | 1,026 | 1,078 | 15 | 1.4% |
| Law | 736 | 757 | 776 | 712 | 757 | 803 | 67 | 9.1% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Number of doctorates by major discipline and first professional degrees in health and law awarded by the University of California, as reported to the Commission. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the numbers of doctorates and first professional degrees awarded over the last six years reflecting changes in student choice and opportunities. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measures V.D and V.E. reflect changes in degrees earned in these disciplines at the baccalaureate and Masters levels. |
| **Comparison Group:** | This six-year span provides information on different cohorts of doctoral students while the discipline groups show trend data across disciplines. |
| **Analysis:** | The number of doctoral degrees awarded by the University has decreased by 2.8 percent from five years ago. Doctorates in every discipline except Education, the Humanities and Social Sciences declined. Compared to last year, doctoral degrees awarded increased with the only decrease in Physical Science doctorates. First professional degrees in Health Professions increased this year by only 1.4 percent from five years ago while first professional Law degrees increased this year and by 9.1 percent overall from five years ago. |

*F.2.*

## Doctoral and First Professional Degrees Awarded at California Independent Colleges and Universities by Discipline, 1994-95 to 1999-00, with Change Between 1994-95 and 1999-00



| Doctorate Degrees by Major Discipline Areas | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | Change from 94-95 to 99-00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 356 | 360 | 355 | 295 | 363 | 388 | 32 | 8.2% |
| Engineering | 338 | 333 | 337 | 310 | 327 | 300 | -38 | -12.7% |
| Humanities | 373 | 376 | 341 | 327 | 153 | 401 | 28 | 7.0% |
| Life Sciences | 200 | 311 | 627 | 290 | 444 | 284 | 84 | 29.6% |
| Physical Sciences | 316 | 263 | 283 | 302 | 258 | 213 | -103 | -48.4% |
| Professional | 148 | 130 | 130 | 98 | 169 | 127 | -21 | -16.5% |
| Social Sciences | 682 | 608 | 747 | 826 | 871 | 905 | 223 | 24.6% |
| Liberal Arts/Interdiscp. Studies | 10 | 64 | 93 | 21 | 42 | 57 | 47 | 82.5% |
| **Total Doctorates Awarded** | **2,423** | **2,445** | **2,913** | **2,469** | **2,627** | **2,675** | **252** | **9.4%** |
| **Annual Change** | | 0.9 % | 19.1 % | -15.2 % | 6.4 % | 1.8 % | | |
| **First Professional Degrees** | | | | | | | | |
| Health Professions | 1,950 | 2,286 | 2,096 | 2,165 | 2,022 | 2,263 | **313** | **16.1%** |
| Law | 4,044 | 3,923 | 4,272 | 3,660 | 2,925 | 3,134 | **-910** | **-22.5%** |

**Definition of Measure:** Number of doctorates by major discipline and first professional degrees awarded by independent colleges and universities, as reported to the Commission.

**Use(s) of Measure:** This measure describes the disciplines in which doctorates and first professional degrees were awarded by independent institutions as an indicator of students' career interest.

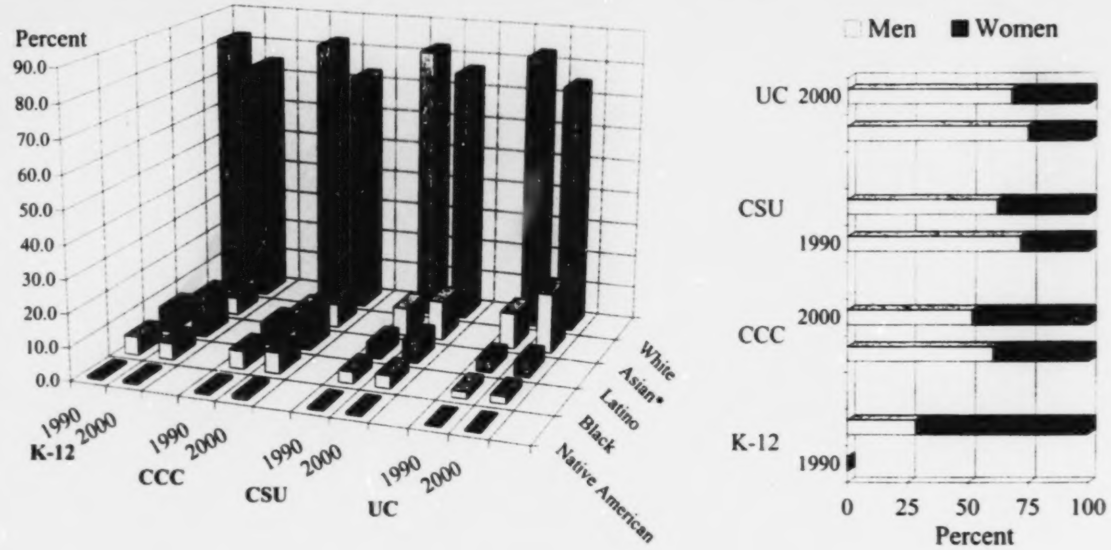
**Related Measures:** Measures V.D and V.E. reflect changes in degrees earned in these disciplines at the baccalaureate and Masters levels.

**Comparison Group:** This six-year span provides information on different cohorts of doctoral and first professional students while the discipline groups show trend data across disciplines.

**Analysis:** Total doctoral degrees awarded by California independent colleges and universities in 1999-00 increased by only 1.8 percent from the prior year with an overall increase of 9.4 percent from five years earlier. Professional law degrees awarded declined substantially while health degrees increased from five years ago. Increases in the most recent year occurred in half the categories, including Education, the Humanities and Social Sciences and in Liberal Arts/Interdisciplinary Studies. One-year decreases occurred in Engineering, Life Sciences and Physical Sciences, and in Professional fields.

*G.*

## Composition of Full-time Instructional Faculty in California Public Education, 1990 and 2000



| | K-12 Public Schools | | California Community Colleges | | California State University | | University of California | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1990** | **2000** | **1990** | **2000** | **1990** | **2000** | **1990** | **2000** |
| **Men** | NA | 28.4 | 60.6 | 51.8 | 71.8 | 62.1 | 74.8 | 68.0 |
| **Women** | NA | 71.1 | 39.4 | 48.2 | 28.2 | 37.9 | 25.2 | 32.0 |
| **Asian*** | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 18.0 |
| **Black** | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| **Latino** | 7.5 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| **Native American** | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **White** | 82.1 | 74.5 | 82.5 | 73.1 | 82.6 | 76.6 | 83.1 | 74.8 |

* *Includes Asians, Filipinos and Pacific Islanders.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Definition of Measure:** | Gender and racial/ethnic composition of full-time instructional faculty at the State's public schools, colleges, and universities as reported by each system. 1990 data for the University was reported by NCES. |
| **Use(s) of Measure:** | This measure describes changes in the gender and racial/ethnic composition of the faculties of the State's public institutions of education. |
| **Related Measures:** | Measure I.B. describes the composition of the State's population and Measures III.A. and IV.B. provide a comparison with the composition of the student populations served. |
| **Comparison Group:** | Changes in faculty composition over a ten-year period of time shows trends. |
| **Analysis:** | Over the last ten years, women expanded their presence among full-time faculty in all public education systems; in K-12, they exceeded 71 percent of all faculty and saw substantive gains at the postsecondary level as well. While faculty from other racial/ethnic groups increased, White faculty members continued to comprise nearly three-quarters of the faculty in all public systems. Asian and Latino faculty have had the greatest growth, while the proportion of Black faculty increased at the CCC and at CSU and UC, although only slightly. In K-12, Black faculty have decreased slightly. |

# Appendix A

# APPENDIX: AB 1808 (CHAPTER 741, STATUTES OF 1991)

Assembly Bill No. 1808

Chapter 741

An act to add Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 99180) to Part 65 of the Education Code, relating to postsecondary education.

[Approved by Governor October 8, 1991. Filed with Secretary of State October 9, 1991]

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1808, Hayden. Higher education accountability programs.

Existing law contains various provisions with respect to the accountability of higher education programs.

This bill would require the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to each prepare a list of reports required to be submitted on a regular basis to the Legislature and to state agencies and to submit this information to the education policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, the Department of Finance, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission prior to March 1, 1992. The imposition of this requirement on community colleges would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The bill would require the commission to review and comment on the utility of these required reports and to offer recommendations for consolidating or eliminating existing reporting requirements, to submit a higher education report to the Legislature and the Governor on or before November 15, 1994, and annually thereafter, which provides specified information to the citizens of the state on the significant indicators of performance of the public colleges and universities, and to develop and adopt a format for the annual higher education report and the information to be included.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates which do not exceed $1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed $1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to those statutory procedures and, if the statewide cost does not exceed $1,000,000, shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Chapter 4.5 (Commencing with Section 99180) is added to Part 65 of the Education Code, to read:

## CHAPTER 4.5 HIGHER EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM

99180. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that demonstrable improvements in student knowledge, capacities, and skills between entrance and graduation be publicly announced and available, and that these improvements be achieved efficiently through the effective use of student and institutional resources of time, effort, and money.

(b) It is further the intent of the Legislature that public and private institutions of higher education express expectations of student performance in a manner that is clear to students.

(c) It is further the intent of the Legislature that existing accountability requirements be strengthened through the elimination of unnecessary and redundant reports submitted by the educational institutions to various state agencies. The elimination of these unnecessary reports will save money and allow the institutions to focus their efforts on only the most important reporting requirements.

99181. The University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges shall each prepare a list of reports required to be submitted on a regular basis to the Legislature and to state agencies. The purpose of each report shall be identified, as well as the costs associated with production of the report. Prior to March 1, 1992, this information shall be submitted to the education policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, the Department of Finance, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission. The California Postsecondary Education Commission shall review and comment on the utility of the required reports identified by the educational institutions, and offer recommendations for consolidating or eliminating existing reporting requirements in order to reduce operating expenses and streamline reporting provisions.

99182. (a) On or before November 15, 1994, and each November 15, thereafter, the California Postsecondary Education Commission shall submit a higher education report to the Legislature and the Governor which provides information to the citizens of the state on the significant indicators of performance of the public colleges and universities. This annual report shall be presented in a readable format. Prior to publication, the commission shall distribute a draft of the report to all public colleges and universities for comment.

(b) The commission, in cooperation with the public colleges and universities, shall develop and adopt a format for the higher education report specified in subdivision (a) and the information to be included. The following types of information shall be considered for inclusion in the report with respect to public universities:

(1) The retention rate of students.
(2) The proportion of lower division instructional courses taught by tenured and tenured-track faculty.
(3) The minimum number of hours per semester required to be spent by faculty in student advisement.
(4) The proportion of graduate and undergraduate students participating in sponsored research programs.
(5) Placement data on graduates.
(6) The proportional changes in the participation and graduation rates of students from groups historically underrepresented in higher education.
(7) The proportion of graduate students who received undergraduate degrees (A) at the institution, (B) within the state, (C) within the United States, and (D) from other nations.
(8) The number of full-time students who have transferred from a California community college.
(9) Demonstrable evidence of improvements in student knowledge, capacities, and skills between entrance and graduation, where this evidence exists.
(10) Results of surveys of students regarding student attitudes and experiences, where the surveys exist.

(c) The following types of information shall be considered for inclusion in the report with respect to public community colleges:
(1) The retention rate of students.
(2) The proportion of remedial or developmental education courses taught by full-time faculty.
(3) The number of hours per student per semester spent by faculty in student advisement.
(4) Placement data on graduates.
(5) The proportional change in the participation and graduation rate of students from groups historically underrepresented in higher education.
(6) The number of students who have transferred into a four-year, postsecondary institution, by ethnicity and gender.
(7) Demonstrable evidence of improvements in student knowledge, capacities and skills between entrance and graduation, where this evidence exists.
(8) Results of surveys of students regarding student attitudes and experiences, where these surveys exist.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7, (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund. Notwithstanding Section 17580 of the Government Code, unless otherwise specified in this act, the provisions of this act shall become operative on the same date that the act takes effect pursuant to the California Constitution.

# CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Office of the Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations on higher education issues.

## Members of the Commission

As of April 2002, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Alan S. Arkatov, Los Angeles; Chair
Carol Chandler, Selma; Vice Chair
Lance Izumi, Sacramento
Kyo "Paul" Jhin, Malibu
Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., San Francisco
Evonne Seron Schulze, San Diego
Olivia K. Singh, San Francisco
Howard Welinsky, Burbank
Melinda G. Wilson, Torrance

Representatives of California education systems are:

Irwin S. Field, Beverly Hills; appointed by the Office of the Governor to represent the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities;

Robert L. Moore, Shadow Hills; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Susan Hammer, San Jose; appointed by the California State Board of Education;

William D. Campbell, Newport Beach; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University; and

Odessa P. Johnson, Modesto; appointed by the Regents of the University of California.

The two student representatives are:

Rachel Shetka, Santa Barbara
Vacant

Of the 16 Commission members, nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Office of the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Five others represent the major systems of postsecondary education in California. Two student members are appointed by the Office of the Governor.

## Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and the Office of the Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory body to the Legislature and Office of the Governor, the Commission performs specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions. The Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any colleges and universities.

## Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular public meetings throughout the year at which it discusses and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school level in California. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of Executive Director Warren H. Fox, Ph.D., who is appointed by the Commission.

Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 98514-2938; telephone (916) 445-7933; web site www.cpec.ca.gov.

# Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001

## Commission Report 02-7

ONE of a series of reports published by the California Postsecondary Education Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Summaries of these reports are available on the Internet at http://www.cpec.ca.gov. Single copies may be obtained without charge from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938. Recent reports include:

2001

**01-2** *Proposed College of the Sequoias Center for Agriculture Science and Technology -- A New Homestead: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges* (April 2001)

**01-3** *Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2000: The Seventh Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991)* (April 2001)

**01-4** *The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2001* (May 2001)

**01-5** *The Changing Role of Higher Education in Preparing California's Teachers* (May 2001)

**01-6** *Needs Analysis for the Chaffey Community College District Fontana Center: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges* (July 2001)

**01-7** *Examining Standardized Testing in the Context of University Admissions* (August 2001)

**01-7a** *California and Mexico: The Realities and Possibilities for Higher Education* (November 2001)

2002

**02-1** *Fiscal Profiles, 2001: The Eleventh Annual in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education* (January 2002)

**02-2** *Needs Analysis for the West Hills College at Lemoore, West Hills Community College District: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges* (February 2002)

**02-3** *Student Transfer in California Postsecondary Education* (February 2002)

**02-4** *California Colleges and Universities, 2002: A Guide to California's Degree-Granting Institutions and to Their Degree, Certificate, and Credential Programs* (April 2002)

**02-5** *The California Postsecondary Education Commission's Public Agenda: Priorities for Action* (April 2002)

**02-6** *Guidelines for Review of Proposed University Campuses, Community Colleges, and Educational and Joint-Use Centers* (April 2002)

**02-7** *Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2001: The Eighth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991)* (April 2002)